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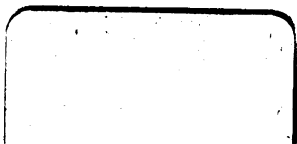
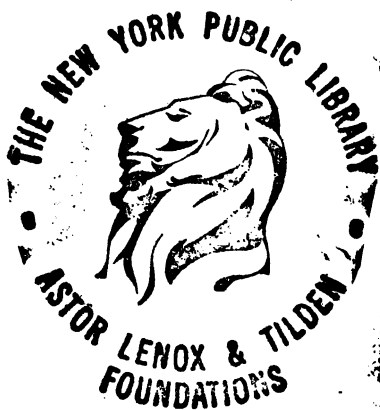
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BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

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E. P. 28

P R E F A C E .

IN this revision of the Elementary Spelling Book, the chief object aimed at is to bring its notation into a correspondence with that of the recently issued Quarto Dictionary, in which a more extended system of orthoëpical marks has been adopted for the purpose of exhibiting the nicer discriminations of vowel sounds. A few of the Tables, however, and a few single columns of words, are left without diacritical signs as exercises in notation, a familiarity with which is important to all who consult the dictionary. A little attention to the *Key to the Sounds of the marked Letters* will aid both teacher and pupil in this interesting exercise. As it has been found inconvenient to insert the whole Key at the top of the page, as heretofore, frequent reference to the full explanation of the pointed letters on page 14 may be desirable.

In Syllabication it has been thought best not to give the etymological division of the Quarto Dictionary, but to retain the old mode of Dr. Webster as best calculated to teach *young* scholars the true pronunciation of words.

The plan of classification here executed is extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words, and the classes are so arranged, with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil, who shall be master of these *Elementary Tables*, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any words that properly belong to our vernacular language.

The Tables intended for *Exercises* in Spelling and forming words, contain the original words, with the terminations only of their derivatives. These Tables will answer the important purposes of teaching the *manner* of forming the various derivatives, and the distinctions of the parts of speech, and thus

anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar ; at the same time, they bring into a small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book.

The pronunciation here given is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of educated people, both in the United States and in England. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, the Editor has leaned to regular analogies as furnishing the best rule of decision.

In orthography there are some classes of words in which usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this subject ; and what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent with himself. In this book, as in Dr. Webster's dictionaries, that mode of spelling has been adopted which is the most simple and best authorized. The Editor has followed the rules that are held to be legitimate, and has rendered uniform all classes of words falling within them. If established rules and analogies will not control the practice of writers, there is no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety for the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner the better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of the pupil has also had its influence in the arrangement of the lessons for spelling. It is useful to teach children the signification of words, as soon as they can comprehend them ; but the understanding can hardly keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed in learning to spell and pronounce words whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities ; for what they do not clearly comprehend at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.

The objects of a work of this kind being chiefly to teach *orthography* and *pronunciation*, it is judged most proper to adapt the various Tables to these specific objects, and omit extraneous matter. In short, this little book is so constructed as to condense into the smallest compass a complete **SYSTEM**

of **ELEMENTS** for teaching the language; and however small such a book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class book, not of a religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use.

W. G. W.

NEW YORK, 1866.

PREFACE TO THE LATEST EDITION.

THE modifications in this revision are not of a character to embarrass those teachers who use the previous editions in the same class. The principal changes which have been made are :

In many instances an improved form of type ;

The substitution of living words in the place of those words which have become obsolete ;

The omission of orthoëpical marks where they are clearly unnecessary, as explained below ;

The correction of a few errors in pronunciation, etc., etc. ;

The addition, at the end of the book, of four new pages of common words difficult to spell.

The repetition of the orthoëpical mark has been omitted as needless in a succession of two or more words having the same vowel letter and sound. In such cases only the first word is marked—the marked syllable of this leading word being the key to the corresponding unmarked syllables in the words which follow. But whenever there is a liability to mispronunciation, the right way is indicated by marking the doubtful syllable.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The Elementary Sounds of the English language are divided into two classes, *vowels* and *consonants*.

A *vowel* is a clear sound made through an open position of the mouth-channel, which molds or shapes the voice without obstructing its utterance; as *a* (in *far*, in *fate*, etc.), *e*, *o*.

A *consonant* is a sound formed by a closer position of the articulating organs than any position by which a vowel is formed, as *b*, *d*, *t*, *g*, *sh*. In forming a consonant the voice is compressed or stopped.

A *diphthong* is the union of two simple vowel sounds, as *ou* (äö) in *out*, *oi* (äi) in *noise*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty-six letters, or single characters, which represent vowel, consonant, and diphthongal sounds—*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z*. The combinations *ch*, *sh*, *th*, and *ng* are also used to represent elementary sounds; and another sound is expressed by *s*, or *z*; as, in *measure*, *azure*, pronounced *mězh'yoor*, *ăzh'ur*.

Of the foregoing letters, *a*, *e*, *o*, are always simple vowels; *i* and *u* are vowels (as in *in*, *us*), or diphthongs (as in *time*, *tune*); and *y* is either a vowel (as in *any*), a diphthong (as in *my*), or a consonant (as in *ye*).

Each of the vowels has its regular long and short sounds which are most used; and also certain *occasional* sounds, as that of *a* in *last*, *far*, *care*, *fall*, *what*; *e* in *term*, *there*, *prey*; *i* in *firm*, *marine*; *o* in *dove*, *for*, *wolf*, *prove*; and *u* in *furl*, *rude*, and *pull*. These will now be considered separately.

A. The regular long sound of *a* is denoted by a horizontal mark over it; as, *ān'cient*, *pro-fāne'*; and the regular short sound by a curve over it; as, *căt*, *pă'ry*.

Occasional sounds.—The Italian sound is indicated by two dots over it; as, bär, fä'ther;—the short sound of the Italian *a*, by a single dot over it; as, fäst, läst;—the broad sound, by two dots below it; as, ball, stall;—the short sound of broad *a*, by a single dot under it; as, whät, quäd'ränt;—the sound of *a* before *r* in certain words like *care*, *fair*, etc., is represented by a sharp or pointed circumflex over the *a*, as, câre, hâir, fâir, etc.

E. The regular long sound of *e* is indicated by a horizontal mark over it; as, mête, se-rêne'; the regular short sound, by a curve over it; as, mêt, re-bêl'.

Occasional sounds.—The sound of *e* like *a* in *care* is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the *e*, as in thêir, whêre; and of short *e* before *r* in cases where it verges toward short *u*, by a rounded circumflex, or wavy line, over it; as, hêr, pre-fêr'.

I, O, U. The regular long and short sounds of *i*, *o*, and *u* are indicated like those of *a* and *e* by a horizontal mark and by a curve; as, bînd, bîn; dôle, dôll; tûne, tûn.

Occasional sounds.—When *i* has the sound of long *e* it is marked by two dots over it; as, fa-tigue', ma-rîne';—when *o* has the sound of short *u*, it is marked by a single dot over it; as, dôve, sôn;—when it has the sound of *oo*, it is marked with two dots under it; as, move, prove;—when it has the sound of *öo*, it is marked with a single dot under it; as, wôlf, wo'man;—when it has the sound of broad *a*, this is indicated by a pointed circumflex over the vowel; as, nôth, sôrt;—the two letters *oo*, with a horizontal mark over them, have the sound heard in the words bôom, lôom;—with a curve mark, they have a shorter form of the same sound; as, bôock, gööd;—when *u* is sounded like short *oo*, it has a single dot under it; as, full, pull; while its lengthened sound, as when preceded by *r*, is indicated by two dots; as in rude, ru'ral, ru'by.

NOTE.—The long *u* in unaccented syllables has, to a great extent, the sound of *oo*, preceded by *y*, as in *educate*, pronounced ëd'yoo-käte: *nature*, pronounced nât'yoor.

The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides nearly with that of *e* in *let*; as, *adequate*, *disconsolate*, *inveterate*.

The long *e*, when shortened, coincides nearly with the short *i* in *pit* (compare *feet* and *fit*). This short sound of *i* is that of *y* unaccented, at the end of words; as, in *glory*.

The short sound of broad *u* in *hall*, is that of the short *o* in *holly*, and of *a* in *what*.

The short sound of long *oo* in *pool*, is that of *u* in *pull*, and *oo* in *wool*.

The short sound of *o* in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before *s*, *th*, and *ng*; as in *cross*, *broth*, *belong*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *oi* and *oy* is the same and uniform; as, in *join*, *joy*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow* is the same and uniform; as, in *sound*, *now*. But in the termination *ous*, *ou* is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is *us*; as, in *pious*, *glorious*.

A combination of two letters used to express a single sound is called a digraph; as, *ea* in *head*, or *th* in *bath*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as, in *certain*, *curtain*. The digraphs *au* and *aw*, have the sound of broad *a* (as in *fall*); *ew*, that of *u* long, as in *new*; and *ey*, in unaccented syllables, that of *y* or *i* short, as in *valley*.

When one vowel of a digraph is marked, the other has no sound; as, in *court*, *road*, *slow*.

The digraphs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ie*, when not marked, have, in this book, the sound of *e* long; as, in *near*, *meet*, *seize*, *grieve*.

The digraph *oa*, when unmarked, has the sound of *o* long.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and *e* final, are long; as, in *fate*, *mete*, *mite*, *note*, *mute*, unless marked, as in *dove*, *give*.

The articulations or sounds represented by the consonants are best apprehended by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation, and prolonging the second of the two elements; thus, *eb*, *ed*, *ef*, *eg*, *ek*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *ep*, *er*, *es*, *et*, *ev*, *ez*.

Those articulations which wholly stop the passage of the breath from the mouth, are called *close*, or *mute*, as *b*, *d*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *t*.

Those articulations which are formed either wholly or in part by the lips, are called *labials*; as, *b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *v*.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, or the gum covering the roots of the teeth, are called *dentals*; as, *d*, *t*, *th* (as in *thin*, *this*).

Those which are formed by the flat surface of the tongue and the palate, are called *palatals*; as, *g*, *k*, *ng*, *sh*, *j*, *y*.

The letters *s* and *z* are called also *sibilants*, or hissing letters.

W (as in *we*) and **y** (as in *ye*) are sometimes called *semi-vowels*, as being intermediate between vowels and consonants, or partaking of the nature of both.

B and **p** represent one and the same position of the articulating organs; but *p* differs from *b* in being an utterance of the breath instead of the voice.

D and **t** stand for one and the same articulation, which is a pressure of the tongue against the gum at the root of the upper front teeth; but *t* stands for a whispered, and *d* for a vocal sound.

F and **v** stand for one and the same articulation, the upper teeth placed on the under lip; but *f* indicates an expulsion of voiceless breath; *v*, of vocalized breath, or tone.

Th in *thin* and **th** in *this* represent one and the same articulation, the former with breath, the latter with voice.

S and **z** stand for one and the same articulation; *s* being a hissing or whispered sound, and *z* a buzzing and vocal sound.

Sh and **zh** have the same distinction as *s* and *z*, whispered and vocal; but *zh* not occurring in English words, the sound is represented by *si* or by other letters; as, in *fusion*, *osier*, *azure*.

G and **k** are cognate letters, also **j** and **ch**, the first of each couplet being vocal, the second aspirate or uttered with breath alone.

Ng represents a nasal sound.

B has one sound only, as in *bite*. After *m*, or before *t*, it is generally mute; as in *dumb*, *doubt*.

C has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l* and *r*, as in *cat*, *cot*, *cup*, *clock*, and *crop*; and of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *cell*, *cit*, *cycle*. It may be considered as mute before *k*; as, in *sick*, *thick*. **C**, when followed by *e* or *i* before another vowel, unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh*. Thus, *cetaceous*, *gracious*, *conscience*, are pronounced *ce-ta'shus*, *gra'shus*, *con'shense*.

D has its proper sound, as in *day*, *bid*; when preceded in the same syllable by a whispered or non-vocal consonant, it uniformly takes the sound of *t*, as in *hissed* (*hist*).

F has one sound only; as, in *life*, *fever*, except in *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is a close palatal articulation; as, in *gave*, *go*, *gun*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it sometimes represents the same articulation, but generally indicates a compound sound, like that of *j*; as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyves*. Before *n* in the same syllable it is silent; as, in *gnaw*.

H is a mark of mere breathing or aspiration. After *r* it is silent; as, in *rhetoric*.

I in certain words has the use of *y* consonant; as, in *million*, pronounced *mill'yun*. Before *r* it has a sound nearly resembling that of short *u*, but more open; as, in *bird*, *flirt*.

J represents a compound sound, pretty nearly equivalent to that represented by *deh*; as, in *joy*.

K has one sound only; as, in *king*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *knave*.

L has one sound only; as, in *lame, mill*. It is silent in many words, especially before a final consonant; as, in *walk, calm, calf, should*.

M has one sound only; as, in *man, flame*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable; as, in *mnemonics*.

N has one sound only; as, in *not, sun*. It is silent after *l* and *m*; as, in *kiln, hymn, solemn*.

P has one sound only; as, in *pit, lap*. At the beginning of words, it is silent before *n, s*, and *t*; as, in *pneumatics, psalm, phaw, ptarmigan*.

Q has the sound of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*, and these two letters are generally sounded like *kw*; as, in *question*.

R is sounded as in *rip, trip, form, carol, mire*.

S has its proper sound, as in *send, less*; or the sound of *z*, as in *rose*. Followed by *i* preceding a vowel, it unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh*; as in *mission*, pronounced *mish'un*;—or of its vocal correspondent *zh*; as in *osier*, pronounced *o'zher*.

T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and at the end of syllables. Before *i*, followed by another vowel, it unites with *i* to form the sound of *sh*, as in *nation, partial, patience*, pronounced *na'shun, par'shal, pa'shense*. But when *s* or *x* precedes *t*, this letter and the *i* following it preserve their own sounds; as in *bastion, Christian, miztion*, pronounced *bäst'yun, krist'yan, mikst'yun*. **T** is silent in the terminations *ten* and *tle* after *s*; as in *fasten, gristle*; also in the words *often, chestnut, Christmas*, etc.

V has one sound only; as, in *voice, live*, and is never silent.

W before *r* in the same syllable is silent, as in *wring, wrong*. In most words beginning with *wh*, the *h* precedes the *w* in utterance, that is, *wh* is simply an aspirated *w*; thus *when* is pronounced *hwen*. But if *o* follows this combination, the *w* is silent, as in *whole*, pronounced *hole*.

X represents *ks*, as in *wax*; but it is sometimes pronounced like *gz*; as, in *exact*. At the beginning of words, it is pronounced like *z*; as, in *Xenophon*.

Z has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *s*; as, in *maze*.

Ch has very nearly the sound of *tsh*; as, in *church*: or the sound of *k*; as, in *character*: or of *sh*, as in *machine*.

Gh is mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following: *cough, chough, clough, enough, laugh, rough, slough, tough, trough*, in which it

has the sound of *f*; *hough*, *lough*, *shough*, in which it has the sound of *k*; and *hiccough*, in which it has the sound of *p*. At the beginning of a word, it is pronounced like *g* hard; as in *ghastly*, *ghost*, *gherkin*, etc.; hence this combination may be said not to have a proper or regular sound in any English word.

Ph has the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*; except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Stēvn*.

Sh has one sound only; as, in *shall*.

Th has two sounds; whispered, as in *think*, *both*; and vocal, as in *thou*, *this*. When vocal, the *th* is marked thus, (th), as in *thou*.

Sc has the sound of *sk*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r*; as, in *scale*, *scoff*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s* alone before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as, in *scene*, *scepter*, *science*, *Scythian*.

ACCENT.

Accent is a forcible stress or effort of voice on a syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word, by a greater distinctness of sound.

The accented syllable is designated by the mark (').

The general principle by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by a long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables; as in *su'perflu'ity*, *lit'era'ry*.



KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

REGULAR LONG AND SHORT SOUNDS.

LONG.—ā, as in *fame*; ē, as in *mete*; ī, as in *fine*; ō, as in *note*; ū, as in *mute*; ŷ, as in *fly*.

SHORT.—ă, as in *fat*; ě, as in *met*; ĩ, as in *fin*; ȝ, as in *not*; ŭ, as in *but*; ŷ, as in *nymph*.

See over.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION—CONTINUED.

VOWELS.—OCCASIONAL SOUNDS.

EXAMPLES.

â, as in <i>care</i> ,	âir, shâre, pâir, bear.
ä <i>Italian</i> , as in	fäther, fär, bälm, päth.
à, as in <i>last</i> ,	âsk, grâss, dânce, brâñch.
ä <i>broad</i> , as in <i>all</i> ,	call, talk, haul, swarm.
a, as in <i>what</i> (like short o)	wan, wanton, wallow.
ê like â, as in	thêre, hêir, whêre, êre.
ë, as in <i>term</i> ,	ërmine, vërge, prefër.
ē like long a, as in . . .	prēy, they, eight.
î like long e, as in . . .	pîque, machîne, mîen.
î, as in <i>bird</i> ,	fîrm, vîrgîn, dîrt.
ô like short u, as in . . .	dôve, sôn, dône, wôn.
o like long oo, as in . . .	prôve, dô, môve, tômb.
o like short oo, as in . . .	bôsôm, wôlf, wôman.
ô like broad a, as in . . .	ôrder, fôrme, stôrke.
ôo (long oo), as in	môon, fôod, boôty.
oo (short oo), as in	foôt, boók, woól, goód.
u long, preceded by r, as in	rude, rumor, rural.
u like oo, as in	put, push, pull, full.
e, i, o (italic) are silent . .	token, cousin, mason.

REGULAR DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

oi, or oy (unmarked), as in .	oil, join, toy.
ou, or ow (unmarked), as in	out, owl, vowel.

CONSONANTS. EXAMPLES.

ç <i>soft</i> , like s <i>sharp</i> , as in .	çede, mercy.
e <i>hard</i> , like k, as in	eall, eoneur.
ch (unmarked), as in	child, choose, much.
çh <i>soft</i> , like sh, as in	machîne, çhaise.
eh <i>hard</i> , like k, as in	ehorus, epoeh.
ġ <i>hard</i> , as in	ġet, beġin, fogġy.
g <i>soft</i> , like j, as in	gentle, ginger, elegy.
s <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in . .	same, gas, dense.
ş <i>soft</i> , or <i>vocal</i> , like z, as in .	has, amuse, prison.
th <i>sharp</i> (unmarked), as in . .	thing, path, truth.
fh <i>flat</i> , or <i>vocal</i> , as in . . .	thine, their, wither.
ng (unmarked), as in	sing, single.
ŋ (much like ng), as in	linger, link, uncle.
x, like gz, as in	exist, auxiliary.
ph (unmarked), like f, as in sylph.	qu (unmarked), like hw, as in queen.
wh (unmarked), like hw, as in what,	when, awhile.

THE ALPHABET.

ROMAN LETTERS.

a	A
b	B
c	C
d	D
e	E
f	F
g	G
h	H
i	I
j	J
k	K
l	L
m	M
n	N
o	O
p	P
q	Q
r	R
s	S
t	T
u	U
v	V
w	W
x	X
y	Y
z	Z

& *

ITALIC.

<i>a</i>	<i>A</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>C</i>
<i>d</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>E</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>F</i>
<i>g</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>h</i>	<i>H</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>I</i>
<i>j</i>	<i>J</i>
<i>k</i>	<i>K</i>
<i>l</i>	<i>L</i>
<i>m</i>	<i>M</i>
<i>n</i>	<i>N</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>O</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>P</i>
<i>q</i>	<i>Q</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>S</i>
<i>t</i>	<i>T</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>U</i>
<i>v</i>	<i>V</i>
<i>w</i>	<i>W</i>
<i>x</i>	<i>X</i>
<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>
<i>z</i>	<i>Z</i>

& *

NAMES OF LETTERS

a
be
ce
de
e
ef
je
aytch
i
ja
ka
el
em
en
o
pe
cu
ar
es
te
u
ve
double u
eks
wi
ze
and

DOUBLE LETTERS.

ff, ffi, fi, fl, ffi, æ, œ.

* This is not a letter, but a character standing for *and*.

OLD ENGLISH.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
 P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s
 t u v w x y z

SCRIPT.

A B C D E F G H
 I J K L M N O
 P Q R S T U V
 W X Y Z
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q
 r s t u v w x y z
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

No. 1.—I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ea	ce	ci	eo	eu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

go on.	by me.	it is.	is he?
go in.	we go.	to me.	he is.
go up.	to us.	to be.	I am.
an ox.	do go.	on it.	on us.

No. 2.—II.

hā	hē	hī	hō	hū	hŷ
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny

is he in?
he is in.
is he up?
he is up.

do go on.
I do go on.
is it so?
it is so.

is it on?
it is on.
is it in?
it is in.

No. 3.—III.

pā	pē	pī	pō	pū	pŷ
ra	re	ri	ro	rū	ry
sa	se	si	so	sū	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy

is he to go?
he is to go.
am I to go?
I am to go.

is it by us?
it is by us.
if he is in.
go up to it.

we go to it.
he is by me.
so he is up.
so I am up.

No. 4.—IV.

ăb	ĕb	ĭb	ôb	ŭb
ae	ee	ie	oe	ue
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug

hĀ, LĀST, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; hĒ, PRĒY, THĒR; ōT; hĒD, MĀRĪN; LĪK;

am I to go in?
I am to go in.
is he to go in?
he is to go in.

so he is to go up.
is he to be by me?
he is to be by me.
I am to be by it.

No. 5.—V.

āj	ēj	īj	ōj	ūj
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up

No. 6.—VI.

ār	ēr	īr	ōr	ūr
ās	ēs	īs	ōs	ūs
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

is he to do so by me? it is to be by me.
he is to do so by me. by me it is to be.
so I am to be in. I am to be as he is.
he is to go up by it. he is to be as I am.

No. 7.—VII.

blā	blē	blī	blō	blū	blȳ
ela	ele	eli	elo	elu	ely
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly

No. 8.—VIII.

brā	brē	brī	brō	brū	brȳ
era	ere	eri	ero	eru	ery
dra	dre	dri	dro	drū	dry.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, FÛLL; RÛST; G=X; Ê=J; Æ=Z; GH=SH.

frā	frē	frī	frō	frų	frȳ
gra	gre	gri	gro	grū	gry

No. 9.—IX.

prā	prē	prī	prō	prų	prȳ
tra	tre	tri	tro	trų	try
wra	wre	wri	wro	wrų	wry
cha	che	chi	cho	chū	chy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky

She fed the old hen.	She put her hat on the
The hen was fed by her.	bed.
See how the hen can	Did you get my hat?
run.	I did not get the hat.
I met him in the lot.	My hat is on the peg.
The cow was in the lot.	She may go and get my
See how hot the sun is.	hat.
It is hot to-day.	I will go and see the
See the dog run to me.	man.
She has a new hat.	He sits on a tin box.

No. 10.—X.

phā	phē	phī	phō	phū	phȳ
qua	que	qui	quo	quy	qu
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
sea	sçe	sçi	seo	seu	sçy
swa	swe	swi	swo	swu	swy

No. 11.—XI.

splā	splē	splī	splō	splū	splȳ
spra	spre	sprī	spro	sprų	sprȳ
stra	stre	stri	stro	strų	stry
shra	shre	shri	shro	shru	shry

NĀ, LAST, CĀRE, FALL, WHAT: NĒ, PREY, THREE; ŌT; NĪD, MARINE; LIK :

serā	serē	serī	serō	seru	sery
sela	sele	seli	selo	selū	sely

No. 12.—XII.

eāb	fīb	hōb	eūb	sāp	lād	bīd	gōd
dab	jib	job	dub	rīp	mad	hid	hod
nab	nib	lob	sub	nīp	pad	did	sod
tab	rib	mob	hub	sōp	sad	lid	nod
nēb	bōb	rob	rub	bād	lēd	rid	odd
web	eob	sob	tub	gad	red	kid	pod
bīb	fob	būb	lāp	had	wed	mid	rod

A new cap.

I hid it in the box.

A cob-web.

Put on his new bib.

He has got a new tub. Do not go to the tub.

He is not a bad boy. She can rub off the dust.

The lad had a new pen. She put my cap in the tub.

He saw a mad dog. He had a new red cap.

She led him to bed. I can do as I am bid.

No. 13.—XIII.

lōg	eūd	fāg	tāg	pīg	dūg	pūg	kām
dog	mud	hag	rag	fig	hug	rug	lam
bog	bāg	jag	wag	rig	jug	dām	jam
būd	eag	lag	lēg	wig	tug	ham	ram
rud	sag	nag	keg	būg	mug	jam	yam

She has a new bag for me. Do not let a bug get on the bed.

I can tag the boy.

I put the mug in my new tin box.

A big dog can run.

He has fed the pig.

I can rub the ink off my pen on a rag.

The man can put on his wig.

He may put the red jug

My nag can run in the lot.

in my new tin box.

MOV, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXÛST; G=X; Ô=J; S=X; QH=SH.

No. 14.—XIV.

hẽm	gũm	dăn	rẽn	mẽn	fĩn	wĩn	gũn
gem	hum	fan	ben	pen	hin	eõn	pun
dĩm	mum	man	den	ten	kin	don	run
him	rum	pan	fen	wen	pin	bũn	sun
rim	sum	ran	hen	bĩn	sin	dun	tun
dũm	băn	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	nun

No. 15.—XV.

hăp	găp	pĩp	mỏp	făr	făt	văt	nẻt
rap	dĩp	sip	top	tar	rat	bẻt	wet
map	hip	kip	pop	jar	hat	jet	pet
lap	rip	nip	sop	mar	mat	gẻt	set
pap	tip	fỏp	lop	par	sat	let	yet
tap	lip	hop	băr	băt	pat	met	hăg

No. 16.—XVI.

bĩt	pĩt	jỏt	gỏt	nửt	vẻx	fỏx	eăn
çit	sit	lot	wot	rut	fix	wạd	eap
fit	wit	not	bửt	lăx	mix	wạn	eat
lit	bỏt	pot	eut	tax	pỉx	wạr	sap
mit	eot	rot	hut	wax	six	wạg	gỉn
nit	dot	sot	jut	sẻx	bỏx	wạt	chit

Ann can hem my cap.

She has a new fan.

He hid in his den.

The pig is in his pen.

I see ten men.

He had a gun.

I saw him run.

The map is wet.

She will sit by me.

He has cut my pen.

I had a nut to eat.

Can you get my hat?

It is in my lap.

I will get a new map.

A bat can fly.

A cat can eat a rat.

I met the boy.

He sat on my box.

Now the sun is set.

I met six men to-day

Ten men sat by me.

I put the pin on my tin
box.

Let him get the wax.

BĀR, LĀST, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒY, THĒR; ŠET; MĪRD, MARĪN; LĪYK;

No. 17.—XVII.

bābe	hīde	mōde	āçe	bīçe	eāge	lāke
eade	ride	lode	dace	dice	gage	take
fade	side	node	face	lice	page	make
jade	tide	rode	lace	mice	rage	rake
lade	wide	lobe	pace	nice	sage	sake
made	ōde	robe	race	rice	dōge	hake
wade	bode	eūbe	mace	vice	hūge	wake
bīde	eode	tube	ice	āge	bāke	eake

No. 18.—XVIII.

dīke	yōke	dāle	mīle	dōle	eāme
like	dūke	male	nile	hole	dame
pike	Luke	hale	pile	mole	fame
tike	fluke	pale	tile	pole	game
eōke	āle	sale	vile	sole	lame
joke	bale	tale	wile	tole	name
poke	eale	bīle	bōle	mūle	same
woke	gale	file	eole	rūle	tame

No. 19.—XIX.

āpe	rīpe	mōpe	ōre	mōre	wōve
eāpe	wipe	hope	bore	sore	gāze
tape	tīpe	rope	eore	tore	haze
nape	eōpe	mēre	fore	yore	maze
rape	pope	here	gore	eove	raze
pīpe	lope	sere	lore	rove	eraze

No. 20.—XX.

eūre	kīne	lāne	āte	bīte	dōse
lure	nine	mane	date	çite	bone
pure	pine	pane	gate	kite	eone
dīne	sine	sane	fate	mite	zone
fine	wine	eane	hate	rite	hone
line	vine	wane	late	site	tone
mine	bāne	base	mate	dive	Jūne

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RÛLE, PÛLL; RÛST; e=x; é=j; ê=z; çh=sh.

tīne	vāne	eāse	pāte	hīve	tūne
fāne	vase	rate	rīve	fūme	sāne

No. 21.—XXI.

törn	ālp	eāmp	īmp	būmp	rūmp
worn	sealp	lamp	gīmp	dump	erump
sworn	hēlp	elamp	limp	chump	pump
urn	kelp	ramp	pimp	jump	trump
burn	yelp	eramp	erimp	lump	eārp
churn	gūlp	stamp	shrimp	elump	searp
spurn	pulp	vamp	pōmp	plump	harp
turn	dāmp	hēmp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

āsp	erīsp	chōps	pīet	rāft	wēft
gasp	wisp	āet	striet	eraft	gīft
hasp	drēgs	faet	dūet	draft	shift
elasp	tōngs	paet	āft	graft	lift
rasp	lūngs	taet	baft	waft	rift
grasp	lēng	traet	haft	hēft	drift
lisp	gūlf	sēet	shaft	left	sift

No. 23.—XXIII.

ōft	pēlt	eōlt	ānt	pēnt	dīnt
loft	welt	dolt	chant	çent	lint
soft	gīlt	jolt	grant	spent	flint
tūft	hilt	hold	slant	rent	splint
bēlt	milt	eānt	pant	sent	mint
felt	spilt	seant	bēnt	tent	print
melt	tilt	plant	dent	vent	tint
smelt	bōlt	rant	lent	went	stint

No. 24.—XXIV.

brünt	wēpt	smärt	snôrt	lāst	zēst
grunt	swept	part	sort	blast	hest
runt	ärt	tart	tort	mast	chest

НЪ, ЛЪСТ, СЪНН, ПЪЛЛ, ВЪАТ; НЪН, ПЪНН, ТЪНН; ЁНТ; НЪД, МЪНН; ЛЪНН;

ăpt	eärt	stärt	hürt	päst	jěst
chapt	dart	pěrt	shürt	vast	lest
kěpt	hart	vert	flirt	dĩdst	blest
slept	chart	wert	eást	midst	nest
erept	mart	shört	fast	běst	pest

No. 25.—X X V.

rěst	quěst	mĩst	eöst	thĩrst	lűst
erest	west	grist	first	bűst	must
drest	zest	wrist	bűrst	dust	rust
test	fĩst	wist	eurst	gust	erust
vest	list	löst	durst	just	trust

Fire will burn wood and coal.

Coal and wood will make a fire.

The world turns round in a day.

Will you help me pin my frock?

Do not sit on the damp ground.

We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.

The lame man limps on his lame leg.

We make ropes of hemp and flax.

A rude girl will romp in the street.

The good girl may jump the rope.

A duck is a plump fowl.

The horse drinks at the pump.

A pin has a sharp point.

We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.

Good boys and girls will act well.

How can you test the speed of your horse?

He came in haste, and left his book.

Men grind corn and sift the meal.

We love just and wise men.

The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.

Bad boys love to rob the nests of birds.

Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can.

Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓE; BUL, PULL; EXIST; C=X; É=J; G=Z; CH=SH.

No. 26.—XXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bā' ker	trō ver	sō lar	wō ful	pā pal
sha dy	elo ver	po lar	po em	eō pal
la dy	do nor	lū nar	fō rum	vī al
tī dy	vā por	sō ber	Sā tan	pē nal
hō ly	fa vor	pā çer	fū el	ve nal
lī my	fla vor	ra çer	du el	fī nal
sli my	sa vor	grō çer	erū el	ō ral
bō ny	ha lo	çī der	grū el	ho ral
po ny	sō lo	spi der	pū pil	mū ral
po ker	hē ro	wā fer	lā bel	nā şal
tī ler	ne gro	ea per	lī bel	fa tal
eā per	tī ro	tī ġer	lō eal	na tal
pa per	out go	mā ker	fo eal	rū ral
ta per	sā go	ta ker	vo eal	vī tal
vī per	tū lip	ra ker	lē gal	tō tal
bi ter	çē dar	sē ton	re gal	o val
fē ver	brī er	rū in	dī al	plī ant
ō ver	fri ar	hī men	tri al	ġi ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.

I like to play in the shady grove.

Some fishes are very bony.

I love the young lady that shows me how to read.

A pony is a very little horse.

We poke the fire with the poker.

The best paper is made of linen rags.

Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.

An ox loves to eat clover.

The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.

A dial shows the hour of the day.

Cedar trees grow in the woods.

The blackberry grows on a brier.

SEĀ, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ĞFT; MĒAD, MARĒNS; LIYK;

Cider is made of apples.

A tiger will kill and eat a man.

A raker can rake hay.

A vial is a little bottle.

A giant is a very stout, tall man.

The Holy Bible is the book of God.

No. 27.—XXVII.

seāb	erīb	grūb	blēd	plōd	stāg
stab	drib	shrub	bred	trod	serag
blab	squib	stub	sped	seūd	snag
slab	chūb	shād	shred	stud	drag
erab	elub	elad	shed	slug	swag
drab	snub	glad	sled	brag	flag
glīb	serub	brad	shōd	erag	sham
snib	drub	flēd	elod	shag	eram

No. 28.—XXVIII.

elām	prīm	seān	spīn	trāp	slīp
dram	trim	elan	grin	serap	grip
slam	swim	plan	twin	strap	serip
swam	frōm	span	chāp	chīp	drip
stēm	seūm	bran	elap	ship	trip
skīm	plum	glēn	flap	skip	strip
brim	grum	chīn	slap	elip	frit
grim	drum	skin	snap	flip	split

No. 29.—XXIX.

chōp	chār	flāt	slīt	blōt	slūt
shop	spar	plat	smit	elot	smut
slop	star	spat	spit	plot	glut
erop	stīr	brat	split	spot	strut
stop	blūr	frēt	grit	grot	flāx
prop	slur	whet	seōt	trot	flūx
seār	spur	tret	shot	shūt	flōss

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓB; BŪLE, FŪLL; EYEST; G=K; É=J; F=X; CH=SH.

Ann can spin flax.	He must not drink a
A shad can swim.	dram.
He was glad to see me.	He set a trap for a rat.
The boy can ride on a	Ships go to sea.
sled.	The boy can chop.
A plum will hang by a	The man shot a ball.
stem.	I saw her skim the milk
The boy had a drum.	in a pan.

No. 30.—XXX.

bŭlb	böld	bänd	bränd	wënd	fönd
bärb	eold	hand	ënd	blend	pond
garb	gold	land	bend	bīnd	fünd
hērb	fold	rand	fend	find	bärd
verb	hold	bland	lend	hind	eard
eûrb	mold	grand	mend	kind	hard
child	sold	gland	rend	mind	lard
mild	told	sand	send	rind	pard
wild	seold	stand	tend	wind	searf
öld	änd	strand	vend	bönd	bīrd

No. 31.—XXXI.

hērd	sûrf	sŭch	lānch	bŭnch	lătch
eûrd	seurf	fīlch	blanch	hunch	match
surd	rīch	milch	branch	lunch	patch
turf	mŭch	pătch	stanch	punch	snatch
ärch	pouch	erötch	dītch	switch	erütch
march	erouch	botch	hitch	twitch	Dutch
starch	tôrch	blotch	pitch	skětch	plush
harsh	chûrch	itch	stitch	stretch	flush
marsh	lurch	bitch	witch	elŭtch	erush

To filch is to steal. We must not filch.
A bird sits on a branch to sing.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒY, THĒR; ŠET; MĒD, MARĪN; LĀNK;

No. 32.—XXXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse'	re elāim'	un sây'	ben zoin'
de base	pro elaim	as say	a void
in ease	dis elaim	a way	a droit
a bate	ex elaim	o bey	ex ploit
de bate	de mēan	eon vey	de eoy
se date	be mōan	pur vey	en joy
ere ate	re tāin	sur vey	al loy
ob late	re main	de fȳ	em ploy
re late	en grōss	af fȳ	an noy
in flate	dis ereet	de nȳ	de stroy
eol late	al lāy	de erȳ	eon voy
trans late	de lay	re boil	es pouse
mis state	re lay	de spoil	ea rouse
re plēte	in lay	em broil	de vour
eom plete	mis lay	re eoil	re dound
se erete	dis play	sub join	de vout
re cīte	de eay	ad join	a mount
in cīte	dis may	re join	sur mount
po lite	de fray	en join	dis mount
ig nite	ar ray	eon join	re eount
re deem	be tray	dis join	re nown
es teem	pōr tray	mis join	en dow
de elāim	a stray	pur loin	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÓB; EYLE, FŪLL; EYEST; E=K; É=J; É=Z; QH=SH.

Good men obey the laws of God.
 I love to survey the starry heavens.
 Careless girls mislay their things.
 The fowler decoys the birds into his net.
 Cats devour rats and mice.
 The adroit ropedancer can leap and jump and
 perform as many exploits as a monkey.
 Wise men employ their time in doing good to
 all around them.
 In the time of war, merchant vessels sometimes
 have a convoy of ships of war.
 Kings are men of high renown,
 Who fight and strive, to wear a crown.
 God created the heavens and the earth in six
 days, and all that was made was very good.
 To purloin is to steal.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

deed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	meek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	eel	teem	steen	ereek
meed	fee	feel	sheen	queen	Greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	screen	cheek	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	leer	lees	meet	brōod
sheep	sweep	fleer	bees	greet	geese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleece
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	fōod	reeve
ereep	sheer	steer	fleet	mood	breeze
steep	ieer	queer	sleet	rood	freeze

BAR, LAST, GARE, FALL, WHAT: HER, PREY, THERE; GET; MIRD, MARINE; LIKX;

No. 35.—XXXV.

bōom	grōom	lōo	trōop	bōoge	rōok
eoom	boon	eoo	stoop	choose	brōok
doom	loon	two	swoop	nooge	erōok
loom	moon	eōop	boor	eōok	tōok
bloom	noon	seoop	moor	hōok	wōol
gloom	spoon	loop	poor	lōok	wōod
room	soon	sloop	loose	stōok	gōod
broom	swoon	droop	goose	nōok	stōod
fōol	spōol	bōot	rōot	prōof	sōn
pool	stool	eoot	roof	blōod	wōn
tool	roost	moot	woof	flōod	tōn

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.

The man cuts down trees with his ax.

Eels swim in the brook.

Sharp tools are made of steel.

The sun seems to rise and set each day.

The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.

In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.

I have seen the full moon.

A king and queen may wear crowns of gold.

I will kiss the babe on his cheek.

We go to church on the first day of the week.

The man put a curb round our deep well.

Wool makes the sheep warm.

Men keep their pigs in pens.

We lie down and sleep in beds.

The new broom sweeps clean.

The wild deer runs in the woods.

The red beet is good to eat.

If I meet him in the street, I will greet him with
a kind look, and show him my new book.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÓN; HÛLE, PÛLL; HÛST; G=X; G=J; J=X; QH=SH.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

bäck	päck	quäck	quick	räck	wäck
hack	rack	bäck	chick	brick	elöck
jack	erack	deck	elick	erick	lock
lack	track	check	kick	trick	block
black	sack	neck	lick	sick	hock
slack	tack	peck	nick	tick	shock
smack	stack	speck	pick	stick	flock

No. 37.—XXXVII.

pöck	chück	stück	bülk	elänk	pränk
rock	luck	ëlk	hulk	flank	tank
brock	eluck	welk	skulk	plank	ïnk
erock	pluck	yelk	bänk	slank	link
frock	muck	ïlk	dank	rank	blink
mock	truck	bilk	hank	erank	elink
sock	struck	silk	shank	drank	slink
büçk	suck	milk	lank	frank	sink
duck	tuck	kilt	blank	shrank	brink

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

prïnk	drünk	märk	ïrk	ask	dïsk
shrink	trunk	park	dirk	bask	risk
mink	sunk	spark	kirk	eask	brisk
wink	slunk	stark	quirk	hask	frisk
drink	ärk	jërk	eôrk	flask	büsk
pink	lark	elerk	fork	mask	dusk
spünk	dark	perk	stork	task	husk
junk	hark	smïrk	lûrk	dësk	böss
skunk	shark	shïrk	Turk	whisk	tüft

The smell of the pink is sweet.
I can play when my task is done.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄR, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, FRÛY, THÉR; ÖST; NÄD, MARINE; LÛK;

No. 39.—XXXIX.

büsk	snärl	chûrl	bärm	bärn	börn
musk	twirl	purl	farm	tarn	eorn
rusk	whirl	ëlm	harm	yarn	seorn
tusk	eûrl	helm	charm	körn	morn
dusk	furl	film	spërm	fern	lorn
märl	hurl	ärm	term	stern	horn

No. 40.—XL.

gäff	seöff	püff	eall	wall	quëll
staff	doff	ruff	fall	thrall	well
quaff	büff	stuff	gall	small	dwell
skïff	euff	ädd	hall	squall	swell
eliff	huff	ödd	mall	smëll	ïll
tiff	luff	ëgg	pall	spell	bill
stiff	bluff	all	tall	sell	quill
öff	muff	ball	stall	tell	ebb

No. 41.—XLI

gïll	kïll	stïll	röll	düll	ïnn
gill	skill	quill	seroll	gull	bin
hill	shrill	squill	droll	hull	wrën
mill	spill	will	troll	skull	bûrr
rill	trill	swill	stroll	lull	purr
drill	sill	böll	toll	mull	bûsh
frill	fill	poll	eüll	trull	pûsh

No. 42.—XLII.

äss	träss	güëss	kïss	möss	trüss
bass	brass	less	bliss	eross	bust
lass	grass	bless	miss	dross	bûr
glass	çëss	mess	Swiss	eost	bull
elass	dress	eress	böss	büss	füll
mass	press	chess	loss	fuss	pûss
pass	stress	tress	gloss	muss	hûrt

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MOON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; C=K; Æ=J; S=X; CH=SH.

No. 43.—XLIII.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
stāve	stāves	ěgg	ěggs	quill	quills
eliff	eliffs	háll	hálls	pöll	pölls
mill	mills	wall	walls	sküll	skülls
pill	pills	bill	bills	inn	inns
ball	balls	sill	sills	běll	bělls

A skiff is a small rowboat.

A cliff is a high steep rock.

Leave off your bad tricks.

A tarn is a small lake among the mountains.

A ship has a tall mast.

I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.

A pear tree grows from the seed of a pear.

A good boy will try to spell and read well.

Do not lose or sell your books.

A good son will help his father.

I dwell in a new brick house.

If you boil dry beans and peas they will swell.

A duck has a wide flat bill.

One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.

One pint cup will hold four gills.

I saw a rill run down the hill.

A brook will turn a mill.

A bull has a stiff neck.

The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.

When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.

A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.

Hogs feed on swill and corn.

The skull is the bony case that encloses the brain.

Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.

A gull is a large sea fowl that feeds on fish.

Some sea bass are as large as shad.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄR, FALL, WHAT; HÄR, FRÜY, THÄR; ÖST; NÄR, MARIN; LÄNK;

Brass is made of zinc and copper.

The rain will make the grass grow.

You must keep your dress neat and clean.

The moon is much smaller than the sun.

I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.

Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.

Moss grows on trees in the woods.

Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off
and leave the dross.

God will bless those who do his will.

No. 44.—XLIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bän' quet	pöt' ash	pitch' er	bän' dy
güs set	fıl lip	butch er	ean dy
rus set	gös sip	üşh er	hand y
cös set	bışh op	witch eraft	stür dy
çiv et	gäl lop	tän gent	stüd y
riv et	shal lop	pun gent	lack ey
vël vet	tröl lop	co gent	jöck ey
hăb it	târ gid	ûr gent	môn key
rab bit	bëg gar	täl ent	tûrn këy
ôr bit	vül gar	frag ment	mëd ley
eôm fit	çël lar	sëg ment	äl ley
pröf it	pıl lar	fıg ment	gal ley
lîm it	eöl lar	pig ment	val ley
sûm mit	dol lar	pär rot	völ ley
vôm it	pop lar	piv ot	pul ley
hër mit	grăm mar	bäl lot	bär ley
ärm pit	nëe tar	mär mot	pars ley
mër it	târ tar	răm pärt	möt ley
spîr it	môr tar	möd est	kîd ney
eül prit	jab ber	tëm pest	dôn key
vîg it	röb ber	för est	chîm ney

QV=, SÓN, WOLF, PÓOT, MÓON, ÓE; RYLE, PULL; EXIST; G=K; G=J; P=Z; QH=SH.

trăn' sit	lũb' ber	ĩn' quest	hòn' ey
ean to	blub ber	eõn quest	mòn ey
shĩv er	ãm ber	hãr vest	joũr ney
sil ver	mẽm ber	ĩn mōst	eũm frey
eov er	lĩm ber	ũt mōst	lãm prey
sũl phur	tĩm ber	ĩm pōst	jẽr sey
mũr mur	ũm ber	chẽst nut	ker sey
mũf fler	eum ber	eõn test	eler gy
sãm pler	lum ber	jăck daw	tãn sy
mẽl on	num ber	mĩl dew	ral ly
sẽr mon	bãr ber	eũr few	sal ly
drăg on	mẽr ƣer	ẽd dy	tal ly
eqũ põn	wòn der	gĩd dy	jẽl ly
grănd sòn	yõn der	mũd dy	sĩl ly
lack er	gĩn ƣer	rud dy	fõl ly
grõt to	chãr ƣer	gẽn try	jol ly
kĩd năp	trẽnch er	sũl try	õn ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.

Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.

We like to have our friends visit us.

Visitors should not make their visits too long.

Silver spoons are not apt to rust.

Beggars will beg rather than work.

Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.

One hundred cents are worth a dollar.

A dollar is worth a hundred cents.

Dollars are our largest silver coins.

Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground, and melted in a very hot fire.

A mercer is one who deals in silks and woolen cloths.

A grotto is a cavern or cave.

RAE, LAKE, CAKE, FALL, WHAT; HEE, FEET, THREE; GET; MIND, MARINE; LINK;

No. 45.—XLV.

bădġe	slėdġe	bŭdġe	swĭnge	gôrġe	părse
fadġe	wedġe	judġe	twĭnge	ŭrġe	ērse
ėdġe	mĭdġe	grudġe	lounge	gurġe	terse
hedġe	ridġe	hĭnge	plŭnge	purġe	verse
ledġe	brĭdġe	erĭnge	sĕrġe	surġe	eôrse
pledġe	lödġe	frĭnge	verġe	ġĕrm	gorse
fledġe	podġe	sĭnge	dĭrġe	eöpse	morse

No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rĭch	quĕnch	mŭnch	kĕtch
louse	bĕlch	stench	gulch	retch
mouse	bĭrch	wench	bătch	flĭtch
souse	bĕnch	ĭnch	hatch	nôtch
eôrse	blench	elĭnch	eatch	potch
purse	drench	fĭnch	snatch	hutch
părch	French	flĭnch	seratch	sŷlph
pĕrch	tench	pinch	ĕtch	lymph
seôrch	trench	winch	fetch	nymph

The razor has a sharp edge.

A ledge is a ridge of rocks.

The farmer splits rails with a wedge.

A judge must not be a bad man.

Doors are hung on hinges.

Birch wood will make a hot fire.

If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.

The troops march to the sound of the drum.

Six boys can sit on one long bench.

The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.

The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.

I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖB; EYLE, FÜLL; EXIST; G=K; Á=J; F=Z; GH=SH.

A cat can catch rats and mice; and a trap will catch a fox.

A hen will sit on a nest of eggs and hatch chickens.

The latch holds the door shut.

We can light the lamp with a match.

Never snatch a book from any one.

A cross cat will scratch with her sharp nails.

No. 47.—XLVII.

rīse	elōse	ūse	gūide	thyme
wīse	nose	fuse	gūile	shrine
gūise	rose	muse	quite	sphere
chōse	prose	phrase	quote	grime

The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of smell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box; a hallowed place.

A great heat will fuse tin.

His prose is written in a good style.

A phrase is a short form of speech, or a part of a sentence.

No. 48.—XLVIII.

void	spoil	point	noise	hoist	pound
oil	broil	coin	poise	joist	round
boil	soil	loin	eoif	moist	ground
eoil	toil	join	quoif	bound	sound
foil	oint	groin	quoit	found	wound
roil	oint.	coin	foist	bound	mound

SEE, LIST, GIVE, FALL, WHAT; SEE, PREY, THERE; GET; NEED, MAYBE; LIKE;

No. 49.—X L I X.

loud	trout	pouch	flour	mount	elout
proud	chouse	foul	sour	out	flout
eloud	grouse	owl	count	bout	snout
shroud	spouse	eowl	fount	seout	pout
ounce	rouse	prowl	fowl	gout	spout
bounce	browse	seowl	howl	shout	sprout
flounce	touse	stout	growl	lout	choiçe
pounce	erown	brown	rout	our	voiçe
grout	frown	elown	eouch	seour	poise
erout	town	gown	slouch	hour	noise

We can burn fish oil in lamps.

We boil beets with meat in a pot.

Pears are choice fruit.

When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.

The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.

One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.

Wheat flour will make good bread.

Limes are sour fruit.

A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.

A trout is a good fish to eat.

An ox is a stout, tame beast.

Fowls have wings to fly in the air.

Wolves howl in the woods in the night.

A dog will growl and bark.

The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.

Rain will make the ground moist.

You can broil a beefsteak over the coals of fire.

We move our limbs at the joints.

NGVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖB; RYLE, PÜLL; NIST; E=K; É=J; Ê=Z; ÇH=SH.

Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.

A pin has a head and a point.

A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.

Men play on the bass viol.

A great gun makes a loud noise.

Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.

The beams of a wooden house are held up by posts and joists; these are parts of the frame.

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

The globe is nearly round like a ball.

The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sēa	rēad	āid	gōurd	pēace	hēave
pea	gōad	laid	sourçe	lease	weave
flea	load	maid	course	prāise	leave
plea	road	staid	erēase	eōarse	blūe
bead	toad	bōard	grease	hoarse	flue
mead	woad	hoard	çease	brève	glue

No. 51.—L I.

bÿe	bāize	lōaf	ēach	tēach	blēak
lye	raïse	fiēf	beach	eōach	fleak
eye	maize	chief	bleach	roach	speak
ēase	shēaf	lief	peach	broach	peak
tease	leaf	brief	reach	lēash	sneak
sēize	neaf	grief	breach	beak	ereak
cheese	ōaf	wāif	preach	leak	freak

Few men can afford to keep a coach

RAIN, LAST, GAIN, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE; GET; HIRD, MARINE; LINK;

No. 52.—LII.

breāk	ōak	pēal	shōal	nāil	tāil
steāk	eroak	seal	āil	snail	vail
strēak	soak	veal	bail	pail	quail
sereak	bēal	weal	fail	rail	wail
squeak	deal	zeal	hail	frail	bōwl
weak	heal	eōal	jail	grail	sōul
shriēk	meal	foal	flail	trail	bēam
twēak	neal	goal	mail	sail	dream

No. 53.—LIII.

fleām	stēam	bēan	miēn	grāin	plāin
gleam	fōam	dean	mōan	brain	slain
ream	loam	lean	loan	strain	main
bream	roam	elean	roan	sprain	pain
eream	āim	glean	groan	chain	rain
seream	elaim	mean	fāin	lain	drain
team	maim	wean	gain	blain	train

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and
its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round
their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell.

Men load hay with a pitchfork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load
of pine wood.

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash.

You can not teach a deaf and dumb boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum may soon want a loaf
of bread.

MOON, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖB; RÛLE, PÛLL; RÛST; E=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.
 Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.
 The miller grinds corn into meal.
 The flesh of calves is called veal.
 Apples are more plentiful than peaches.
 The preacher is to preach the gospel.
 Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.
 A roach is a short, thick, flat fish.
 Men get their growth before they are thirty.
 The beak of a bird is its bill, or the end of its bill.
 Greenland is a bleak, cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST, AND
 LEFT UNMARKED AS AN EXERCISE IN NOTATION.

bot' a ny	fel' o ny	sor' cer y
el e gy	col o ny	im age ry
prod i gy	har mo ny	witch er y
ef fi gy	cot ton y	butch er y
eb o ny	glut ton y	fish er y
en er gy	can o py	quack er y
lit ur gy	oc cu py	crock er y
in fa my	quan ti ty	mock er y
big a my	sal a ry	cook er y
blas phe my	reg is try	cut ler y
en e my	beg gar y	gal ler y
am i ty	bur gla ry	rar i ty
vil lain y	gran a ry	em er y
com pa ny	gloss a ry	nun ner y
lit a ny	lac ta ry	frip per y
lar ce ny	her ald ry	fop per y
des ti ny	hus band ry	or re ry
cal um ny	rob ber y	ar ter y
tvr an nv	chan ce rv	mas ter v

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRR, FÄLL, WHÄT; HÄR, FRÄY, TRÄHR; ÖHT; NÄD, MÄRNE; LÄNK;

mys' ter y	liv' er y	fac' to ry
bat ter y	cav al ry	vic to ry
flat ter y	rev el ry	his to ry
lot ter y	bot tom ry	black ber ry
but ter y	pil lo ry	bar ber ry
ev er y	mem o ry	sym me try
rev er y	arm o ry	rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song.

A prodigy is something very wonderful.

An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.

Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.

Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.

Larceny is theft, and liable to be punished.

Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.

Salary is a stated allowance for services.

Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.

We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.

A glossary is used to explain obscure words.

History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.—L V.

blāde	chīde	glōbe	spāce	trīce	brāke
shade	glide	probe	braçe	twīce	drake
glade	slide	glēbe	graçe	stāge	slake
spade	bride	gībe	traçe	shake	quake
grade	pride	bribe	slīce	flake	strike
trade	stride	seribe	miçe	stake	spike
braid	erūde	tribe	spiçe	snake	chōke
jade	prude	plāce	priçe	spake	poke

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖE; RYLA, FÜLL; EXIST; E=X; Ä=J; I=Z; CH=SH.

brōke	smile	shāme	slime	spūme
spoke	stile	blame	prime	chīne
smoke	spile	elīme	erime	swine
stroke	frāme	chime	plūme	twine

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of corn are also called blades.

The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.

A glade is an opening among trees.

A grade is a degree in rank. An officer may enjoy the grade of a captain or lieutenant.

Trade is the purchase and sale, or the exchange of goods.

Smoke rises, because it is lighter than the air.

A globe is a round body, like a ball.

A bribe is given to corrupt the judgment.

A smile shows that we are pleased.

We have heard the chime of church bells.

No. 56.—LVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' ter	măt' ter	lĕe' tor	tăn' ner
ean ter	tat ter	vĕe tor	ĭn ner
çĕn ter	lĕt ter	dōe tor	dĭn ner
en ter	fet ter	tĭn der	tĭn ner
wĭn ter	el der	pĕd dler	sin ner
fĕs ter	nev er	tĭl ler	eōr ner
pes ter	ev er	sūt ler	hām per
tes ter	sev er	hām mer	pam per
sĭs ter	lĭv er	ram mer	tam per
fōs ter	rĭv er	sūm mer	tēm per
băt ter	măn or	lĭm ner	ten ter
hat ter	tăn or	hăn ner	sĭm ner

BÄR, LAST, GÄR, FALL, WHAT; HÄR, FEET, THERE; ÖST; HÄRD, MARINE; LÄNK;

eläp' per	tün' nel	höv' el	än' vil
pēp per	fun nel	nov el	bēz el
dīp per	kēr nel	mār vel	eör al
eöp per	gös pel	pēn çil	bär ter
hop per	bär rel	män ful	ear ter
üp per	sör rel	sīn ful	mäs ter
sup per	dör sal	aw ful	eas tor
vēs per	mor sel	pēr il	pas tor
reb el	vēs sel	tön sil	pär lor
eän çel	tīn sel	dos sil	gar ner
eam el	gräv el	fos sil	fär del
pan nel	bēv el	lēn til	art ful
kēn nel	lev el	eäv il	dar nel
fen nel	rev el	çiv il	harp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.

The little sister can knit a pair of garters.

Never pester the little boys.

Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.

Peaches may be better than apples.

The rivers run into the great sea.

The doctor tries to cure the sick.

The new table stands in the parlor.

A tin peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.

The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.

The farmer eats his dinner at noon.

I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.

We eat bread and milk for supper.

The farmer puts his cider into barrels.

Vessels sail on the large rivers.

My good little sister may have a slate and pencil; and she may make letters on her slate.

That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.

The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.

mōve, sōn, wōlf, rōot, mōth, ōn; ryle, full; exist; e=k; ē=j; f=z; gh=sh.

Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.
Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.

mōurn	grōwn	hēap	fēar	spēar	ōar
borne	vāin	cheap	year	rear	hoar
shorn	wain	leap	hear	drear	roar
ōwn	swain	neap	shea	sear	soar
shown	twain	reap	blear	tēar	boar
blown	train	sōap	clear	weār	piēr
flown	stain	ēar	smear	sweār	tier
sown	lane	dear	near	teār	bier

No. 58.—LVIII.

āir	yoūr	stīlts	pēat	mōat	wāit
fair	tour	chintz	treat	groat	bruit
hair	ēaves	ēat	seat	eight	fruit
chair	leaves	beat	greāt	freight	suit
lair	greaves	feat	ōat	weight	milt
pair	pāins	heat	bloat	bait	built
stair	shēars	bleat	coat	gait	guilt
hēir	gūess	meat	goat	plait	court
fōur	guest	neat	float	trait	saint

No. 59.—LIX.

ēast	wāist	elew	spew	yew	mōw
beast	dew	flew	erew*	bōw	row
least	few	brew*	serew*	show	snow
feast	hew	slew	drew*	low	erow
yeast	chew*	mew	grew*	blow	grow
bōast	Jew	new	shrew*	flow	strow
roast	view	views	strew*	glow	sōw
toast	blew	pew	stew	slow	stow

* ew, in the starred words, is pronounced like **ew**; in the other

SEE, LIST, GIVE, BALL, WHAT; HEAR, FEEL, THERE; SET; NEED, MARINE; LINK;

We do not like to see our own sins.

I like to see a full blown rose.

A vain girl is fond of fine things.

The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.

A dog can leap over a fence.

Much grain will make bread cheap.

I like to see men reap grain.

God made the ear, and He can hear.

Men shear the wool from sheep.

Flint glass is white and clear.

Fowls like to live near the house and barn.

Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?

Twelve months make one year.

I love to eat a good ripe pear.

The good boy will not tear his book.

A wild boar lives in the woods.

The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.

The rain runs from the eaves of the house.

The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.

The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.

I wish you to treat me with a new hat.

A chair is a better seat than a stool.

I will wear my greatcoat in a cold wet day.

I have seen the ice float down the stream.

Boys and girls are fond of fruit.

The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.

A beast can not talk and think, as we do.

We roast a piece of beef or a goose.

A girl can toast a piece of bread.

We chew our meat with our teeth.

Live coals of fire glow with heat.

A moat is a deep trench round a castle or other fortified place.

MOV, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖN; KUL, FÜLL; KIST; E=K; Ö=J; Q=X; CH=SH.

däunt	täunt	slánt	bäрге
haunt	vaunt	lärge	sälve
flaunt	gránt	charge	searf

No. 60.—L X.

fraud	squash	awl	yawl	yawn
broad	wash	bawl	dawn	dwarf
sauce	swash	sprawl	fawn	watch
cause	quash	brawl	lawn	vault
gauze	gawk	erawl	pawn	fault
elause	hawk	drawl	spawn	aught
pause	haul	trawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	waul	drawn	eaught

No. 61.—L X I

brine	serāpe	seōpe	shāve	drīve
tine	drape	trope	slave	drōve
shōne	shape	snore	plate	strove
erone	erape	slāte	prate	grove
drone	grape	state	quīte	elove
prone	snīpe	grate	smite	gloze
stone	gripe	grave	spite	froze
prūne	stripe	brave	sprite	prīze
drūpe	tripe	erave	trite	smōte

Forks have two, three, or four tines.

We keep salt meat in brine.

Grapes grow on vines, in clusters.

Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.

The boy loves ripe grapes.

Bedcords are long ropes.

Nut wood and coal will make a warm fire.

Shut the gate and keep the hogs out of the yard.

Slates are stone. and used to cover roofs of houses.

BẮC, LAST, GẮM, FALL, WHAT; HẸP, PREY, THERE; ỚT; MỎ, MARINE; LỖ; ;

We burn coal in a grate.

I had some green corn in July, on a plate.

Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.

Bees live in hives and collect honey.

He was dull, and made trite remarks.

No. 62.—L X I I.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ăm' i ty

jỏi li ty

nũ li ty

ễn mi ty

săn i ty

van i ty

bal eo ny

lễn i ty

dĩg ni ty

dếp ũ ty

trĩn i ty

pảr i ty

eỏm i ty

vẻr i ty

den si ty

en ti ty

eăv i ty

lẻv i ty

lăx i ty

pẻn al ty

nỏv el ty

făe ul ty

mỏd est y

prỏb i ty

ăm nes ty

bỏt a ny

ỏb' lo quy

sỉn ew y

găl ax y

pẻd ant ry

ỉn fant ry

găl lant ry

bỉg ot ry

ăn ợes try

tap es try

mỉn is try

in dus try

ợẻnt ũ ry

mẻr eu ry

ỉn ju ry

pẻr ju ry

pẻn ũ ry

lủx ũ ry

hẻr e sy

em bas sy

dẻi i ty

fe al ty

pỉ e ty

pỏ e sy

erủ el ty

pủ ri ty

nu di ty

dỷ' nas ty

găy e ty

loy al ty

roy al ty

ũ ợu ry (*ũ'shoo-*)

ră pi er

nạu ti lus

pau ợi ty

moi e ty

prẻl a ợy

ăl i quot

man i fest

ủp per mỏst

ut ter mỏst

eỏn tra ry

ợẻl e ry

plẻ na ry

să li ent

lẻ ni ent

ve he ment

brỉ er y

boun te ỏũs

moun tain ỏũs

eoun ter ợẻit

ợẻaud ũ lent

ợẻa ter y

NYE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RULR, FULL; RYNT; S=X; Ô=J; F=Z; QH=SH.

No. 63.—LXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a bāse' ment	dis bårse' ment	au tũm' nal
al lūre ment	in dōrse ment	how ěv er
de bāse ment	ärch bīsh op	em bār rass
in çite ment	ad vēnt ūre	in staļl ment
ex çite ment	dis frān chīse	in thrall ment
en slāve ment	en fran chīse	hy draul ies
a maze ment	mis eōn strųe	en joy ment
in quī ry	de poş it	em ploy ment
un ēa sy	re poş it	a māsş ment
eon vey ançe	at trīb ūte	em bār go
pur vey or	im mōd est	im prove ment
sur vey or	un lűck y	at tōr ney
sur vey ing	ap pěn dix	an noy ançe

No. 64.—LXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

blān' dish	blēm' ish	bûr' nish	noŭr' ish
bran dish	skīr mish	pŭn ish	skīt tish
fûr bish	vān ish	elown ish	slūt tish
rŭb bish	fīn ish	snāp pish	lāv ish
sēlf ish	gār nish	par ish	rav ish
chûrl ish	tar nish	chěr ish	pŭb lish
fur nish	var nish	floŭr ish	pōt ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.

Strong drink leads to the debasement both of the mind and the body.

We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.

The gambler wishes to get money without earning it.

An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.

An archbishop is a chief dignitary of the church.

Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.

BĀR, LĀST, CĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒY, THĒRE; ŌST; MĒD, MĀRINE; LĪK;

Autumnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.
The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.
Parents should provide useful employment for their children.
Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.

No. 65.—L X V.

THE UNMARKED VOWELS (EXCEPT E FINAL) IN THIS LESSON
HAVE A SOUND APPROACHING THAT OF SHORT U.

hōrse' bäck	hēm' löck	joūr' nal
lāmp bläck	fēt löck	rās eal
bār rack	māt tock	spī nal
rān säck	hōöd wīnk	eōn trīte
hām mock	bul wark	trīb ūte
hād dock	pīth fōrk	stāt ūte
pād löck	dām ask	eōn eāve
wēd löck	sým bol	eōn elāve
fīre löck	vēr bal	ōe tāve
hīll ock	mēd al	rēs eūe
bull ock	vēr nal	vāl ūe

No. 66.—L X V I.

A IN ate, UNMARKED, DOES NOT HAVE THE FULL SOUND OF
LONG A.

sēn' ate	stäg' nāte	elī' mate	fī' nīte
īn grāte	fīl trāte	prēl ate	pōst āge
pāl ate	prōs trāte	vī brāte	plū māge
stēl lāte	frūs trāte	pī rate	trī umph
īn māte	dīe tāte	eū rate	stāte ment
mēss māte	tēs tāte	prī vate	rāi ment

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.

Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country more than for himself.

Exercise will give us a relish for our food.

In China, thousands sometimes famish with hunger.

Riding on horseback is good exercise.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; EULX, FULL; EÏST; S=X; Ê=J; Î=X; ÇH=AK.

Lampblack is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.

The Indians traffic with our people, and give furs for blankets.

Granite is a kind of stone which is very strong, handsome, and useful in building.

The Senate of the United States is called the Upper House of Congress.

Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.

Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.

Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are sometimes given as a reward at school.

We punish bad men to prevent crimes.

We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67.—L X V I I.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE PRIMARY ACCENT ON THE FIRST; THE LAST COLUMN LEFT UNMARKED.

lū' mi na ry
eū li na ry
mō ment a ry
nū ga to ry
nu mer a ry
brē vi a ry
ěf fi ea çy
del i ea çy
ĩn tri ea çy
eõn tu ma çy
ob sti na çy
ăe eu ra çy
ěx i gen çy
ex çel len çy
eõm pe ten çy
ĩm po ten çy
mis çel la ny
năc es sa ry

ĩg' no min y
çěr e mo ny
ăl i mo ny
mat ri mo ny
pat ri mo ny
păr si mo ny
ăn ti mo ny
tēs ti mo ny
dròm e da ry
prěb end a ry
see ond a ry
ex em pla ry
ăn ti qua ry
tīt ū la ry
eūs tom a ry
hõn or a ry
păr çe na ry
măd nl la ry

mer' ce na ry
mil li ner y
or di na ry
sem i na ry
pul mo na ry
sub lu na ry
lit er a ry
form u la ry
ar bi tra ry
ad ver sa ry
em is sa ry
com mis sa ry
cem e ter y
see re ta ry
mil i ta ry
sol i ta ry
sed en ta ry
vol un ta ry

SĂR, LĂST, CĂR, FĂLL, WHAT; HĚR, PRĚY, TRĚR; ŮST; NĚD, MARĚN; LĚK;

trĭb' ū ta ry
săl ū ta ry
an ċil la ry
eap il la ry
ax il la ry
eōr ol la ry
măx il la ry
ad ver sa ry
al a bas ter
plan et a ry
stat ū a ry
sanet ū a ry
sŭmpt ū a ry

dŷs' en ter y
prĕs by ter y
prŏm is so ry
prĕd a to ry
pref a to ry
pŭl sa to ry
mĭn a to ry
aŭd it o ry
ĕx ere to ry
jăn i za ry
mŏn as ter y
ăl le go ry
dĕs ul to ry

man' da to ry
pur ga to ry
dil a to ry
or a to ry
dor mi to ry
mon i to ry
ter ri to ry
tran si to ry
in ven to ry
con tro ver sy
leg is la tive
leg is lat ure
leg is la tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

The streets, houses, and shops in New York are illuminated by gas lights.

Potatoes and turnips are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.

There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Wedlock is the old Anglo-Saxon term for matrimony.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used in making types for printing.

A witness must give true testimony.

A dromedary is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object to please themselves; duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.

It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; EYLE, PÜLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; GH=SH.

Food is necessary to animal life.

Alabaster is a kind of marble or limestone.

An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.

The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.

A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.

Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.

The Ohio River has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.

Pure water and good air are salutary.

A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.

The dysentery is a painful disease.

A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.

The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.

Dilatory people are such as delay doing their work.

An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking.

The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

They could not agree and had a bitter controversy.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

im môr' tal	in fēr' nal	re plēv' in
pa rēnt al	ma ter nal	a bān don
ae quīt tal	pa ter nal	pĩ as ter
en ām el	e ter nal	pĩ las ter
im pan el	in ter nal	as sēv er
ap pār el	dī ūr nal	dis sev er
ū tēn sil	noe tur nal	de līv er
un ċiv il	pro eōn sul	e lix ir
trī ūmph al	un ċēr tain	pre ċēp tor
in fōrm al	in elēm ent	eom pōģ ĩte
bap tĩģ mal	de tēr mĩne	en ām or
hĩ bēr nal	as sās sin	to bae eo

BÀR, LÁST, CÁR, FÁLL, WHÁT; HÉR, PRÉT, THÉR; ÖST; BÛRD, MARÏNE; LÛNK;

sī rōe' eo	sur rēn' der	a pōs' tâte
me mēn to	dis ôr der	pro mûl gate
pī men to	nâr çis sus	in eâr nate
mu lât to	eo lōs sus	vol eā no
pal mēt to	im pēr feet	Oe tō ber
en vel op	in ter pret	in elo sûre
de vel op	in hăb it	dis elo sûre
De çem ber	eo hab it	eom po sûre
Sep tem ber	pro hīb it	ex po sûre
No vem ber	dis erēd it	fore elo sûre
en eūm ber	de erep it	dis eov er
eon sīd er	in hēr it	dis col or
be wil der	de mer it	re cov er
mis fōrt ūne	pōme grăn ate	dis com fit
me ăn der	ex am ple	dis às ter
en gēn der	in tēs tâte	re pās ing

The soul is immortal; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal; they will soon die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes, and hoes are utensils for farming; needles and scissors are utensils for making garments.

A formal meeting is one where the forms of ceremony are observed; when people meet without attending to these formalities it is called an informal meeting.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.

Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion, and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.

The blowing up of the steamship was a terrible disaster to us.

Pomegranate is a fruit of about the size of an orange.

NGVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓOM, ÔR; KÛLE, PÛLL; KÛST; e=k; ê=j; ē=z; ŷh=sh.

No. 69.—L X I X.

bāy	jāy	slāy	drāy	trāy	swāy
day	lay	may	fray	stray	splay
fay	elay	nay	gray	say	prey
gay	flay	pay	pray	stay	dey
hay	play	ray	spray	way	bey

No. 70.—L X X.

boy	joy	toy	haw	elaw	raw	saw
eoy	eloy	eaw	jaw	flaw	eraw	law
hoy	troy	daw	draw	maw	straw	paw

No. 71.—L X X I.

swamp	smalt	swart	pōrt	live	glōve
wasp	spalt	quart	most	eome	work*
was	salt	pōrk	dōll	some	worst*
halt	want	fort	loll	dove	shōve
malt	wart	sport	gīve	love	monk

No. 72.—L X X I I.

bow	mow	sow	worm*	dirt	squirt
eow	now	vow	frōnt	flirt	first
how	brow	kēy	wont	shirt	ward
plow	plow	ley	wort*	skirt	warm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.

Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.

You may play on a mow of hay.

A dray is a kind of low cart.

When we eat we move the under jaw; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.

Little boys are fond of toys.

The sting of a wasp is very painful.

A swamp is wet, spongy land.

A monk lives in retirement from the world.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄNK, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, FRÄY, THÄR; ÖST; MÄD, MÄRIN; LIK;

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.

Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln;
of this are made ale and beer.

No. 73.—LXXIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

läd' der	shél' ter	chärt' er	chär' nel
blad der	fíl ter	löb ster	bär ren
mad der	mil ler	lît ter	flör in
föd der	chäp ter	mön ster	rob in
ül çer	süf fer	glis ter	eof fin
eän çer	píl fer	chät ter	müf fin
üd der	bädg er	shat ter	böd kin
shud der	lédg er	elüt ter	wél kin
rud der	bänk er	flut ter	näp kin
pud der	eänk er	plät ter	píp kin
gän der	han̄k er	smat ter	büs kin
pan der	tüm bler	spat ter	göb lin
gën der	säd dler	shiv er	müs lin
slen der	ant ler	sliv er	lū çid
ren der	skim mer	quiv er	bär on
ten der	glim mer	eül ver	flag on
çin der	pröp er	tôr por	wag on
hin der	eläp per	ër ror	fél on
pön der	skíp per	ter ror	gäl lon
ün der	slip per	mír ror	lém on
blun der	eröp per	hör ror	gäm mon
plun der	äs per	çen sor	mam mon
thun der	prös per	spön sor	eöm mon
sun der	löss er	sée tor	eän non
ör der	dress er	säch el	çit ron
bor der	äft er	flan nel	tén on
mûr der	räft er	chap el	eän ton
dif fer	ränt er	grav el	pis ton

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, FÛLL; RÛST; S=X; Ô=J; Ä=Z; ÇH=SH.

öf' fer	pröe' tor	träv' el	sëx' ton
eof fer	chän nel	pòm mel	kím bo
seof fer	eüd gel	bush el	stüe eo
prof fer	hätch el	chän çel	dît to

The farmer hatchels flax; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons, more or less.

Lemons grow on trees in warm climates.

The robin is a pretty singing-bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

Brass is a compound of copper and zinc.

The channel of a river is where the main current flows.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The farmer fodders his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder.

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom corn grows with a long slender stalk.

The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

brāçe' let	drī' ver	tū' mor	erī' sis
dī et	mā jor	lā bor	grā ter
qui et	mī nor	ta bor	fō eus
sē eret	stū por	ō dor	mū eus
pō et	ju ror	eo lon	bō lus
to phet	prē tor	dē mon	flā grant
eýe let	tū tor	ī ron (i'urn)	va grant
tū mult	prī or	ā pron	tý rant
bōl ster	rā zor	dew lăp	dē çent
hōl ster	trē mor	erų et	re cent
grā ver	hū mor	bā sis	nō cent
qua ver	ru mor	ū' nit	lū cent

BAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT: HEN, PREY, THREE; ONE; HIRD, MARINE; LINK;

trī' dent	vā' eant	need' y	hā' zy
pru dent	flū ent	erō ny	la zy
stū dent	frē quent	pū ny	dō zy
ā gent	se quent	vā ry	slēa zy
rē gent	rī ot	dū ty	jās per
eō gent	pi lot	nā vy	bār gain
sī lent	bāre fōot	gra vy	eāp tain
eāse ment	prē çept	safe ty	çēr tain
pave ment	pōst script	sure ty	mūr rain
move ment	o vert	glō ry	vī lain
mō ment	ru by	sto ry	vī sor
cī pher	spī çy	erā zy	slān der

Ladies sometimes wear bracelets on their arms.

Watts was a very good poet; he wrote good songs.

Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.

A bolster is put at the head of a bed.

Men in old age love a quiet life.

A graver is a tool for engraving.

A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.

The driver is one who drives a team.

A minor is a young person not twenty-one years old.

Miners work in mines under ground.

A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.

The rose emits a pleasant flavor.

Labor makes us strong and healthy.

A colon is one of the stops in reading.

A pastor does not like to see vacant seats in his church.

Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.

Nero was a wicked tyrant at Rome.

Every person should wear a decent dress.

A major is an officer next above a captain.

A vagrant is a wandering, lazy fellow.

Cedar is the most durable species of wood.

A postscript is something added to a letter.

The streets of cities are covered with pavements.

NGVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; RYLE, PÜLL; KXIST; G=X; É=J; Š=X; QH=SH.

No. 75.—LXXV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ar rī' val	die tā' tor	dis fīg' ūre
ap prōv al	tes ta tor	trans fig ūre
eo ē val	en vī ron	eon jēet ūre
re fū gal	pa gō dā	de bent ūre
re prī gal	tor pē do	in dent ūre
pe rų gal	bra vā do	en rāpt ūre
de erē tal	tor na do	eon tēxt ūre
re cī tal	lum ba go	eom mīxt ure
re qui tal	vī ra go	eon tin ūe
prī mē val	far ra go	for bid ding
un e qual	pro vī go	un ěr ring
eo e qual	po tā to	pro ċeed ing
re new al	oe ta vo	ex ċeed ing
ī dē al	sub serī ber	sub ȁl tern
il le gal	re vī val	es pou gal
de nī al	en dān ġer	en eoun ter
de eri al	de ċī pher	ren eoun ter
tri bū nal	ma neū ver	a vow al
a eu men	hī ā tus	ad vow son
le gu men	quī ē tus	dis loy al
dis sēi zin	eon fēss or	dis eoūr age
in ċī sor	ag gress or	en eoūr age
ere ā tor	sue ċess or	mo lās sēs
spee ta tor	pre fīg ūre	de pärt ūre

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Coeval signifies of the same age.

Reprisal is seizing anything from an enemy in retaliation.

An incisor is a fore tooth.

Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.

Requital is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original.

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRR, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, FREY, THÄR; ÖST; NYED, MARINE; LIK;

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.

Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another's orchard or garden.

A virago is a turbulent, masculine woman.

Molasses is the syrup which drains from sugar when it is cooling.

The potato is a native plant of America.

No. 76.—LXXVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST.

ap per tain'
su per vene
in ter vene
im por tune
op por tune
in se eure
in ter fere
pre ma ture
im ma ture
ad ver tise
re eom pose
de eom pose
in ter pose
pre dis pose
re in state
im po lite
re ū nite
dis ū nite
dis re pute
in ter leave
in ter weave
mis be have
un de ceive

pre eon ceive'
o ver drive
dis ap prove
o ver reach
o ver look
dis in thrall
re in stall
dis es teem
mis de mean
un fore seen
fore or dain
o ver strain
as cer tain
en ter tain
re ap pear
dis in ter
in ter perse
re im burse
cer eum volve
o ver hang
o ver match
dis em bark
un der sell

dis af feet'
o ver whelm
mis in form
eoun ter act
in di rect
in eor reet
in ter seat
eon tra diet
o ver set
in ter mit
rep re sent
dis eon tent
cer eum vent
un der went
o ver shoot
in ter cept
in ter rupt
o ver top
re ap point
un der go
o ver leap
o ver sleep
dis ap pear

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖK, ÔR; HÛLE, FÛLL; EÛST; Ê=K; Ê=J; Â=Z; ÇH=SH.

moun tain eer'	fin an çier'	o ver eâst'
en ġin eer	brig a dier	re in vēst
dom i neer	gren a dier	eo ex ĭst
mu ti neer	bom bar dier	prē ex ĭst
pī o neer	deb o nâir	in ter mix
que tion eer	reş er voir	o ver thrōw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flōw
prī va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lāy
vol un teer	es pla nâde	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pērt	dis al low

No. 77.—LXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

ât' las	eöp' y	hūr' ry	flăb' by
sũe eor	hăp py	flūr ry	shab by
hôn or	pöp py	hăr py	tab by
răn eor	pŭp py	ên try	lōb by
ean dor	sun dry	sen try	grīt ty
splên dor	běl fry	dŭsk y	pŭt ty
rīg or	fel ly	pał try	lěv y
vig or	eăr ry	vēs try	bev y
văl or	măr ry	pīt y	prīv y
fēr vor	păr ry	seăn ty	ên vy
seŭlp tor	běr ry	plên ty	dōx y
elăm or	fer ry	tes ty	prox y
těn nis	cher ry	bet ty	eòl or
elăs sic	mer ry	pet ty	wòr ry
ax is	per ry	jet ty	păr ty
fan çy	sör ry	dīt ty	ar bor
pěn ny	eŭr ry	wit ty	har bor

An atlas is a book of maps.

You must be good, or you can not be happy.

When you make letters, look at your copy.

The poppy is a large flower.

The nunnv barks. as well as the doe.

NĀ, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; NĒR, FRĒY, THĒR; ŪT; NĒD, MĀRĒN; LĪK;

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.

Horses carry men on their backs.

We cross the ferry in a boat.

The cherry is an acid fruit.

We are sorry when a good man dies.

Never do your work in a hurry.

Boys like a warm fire in a wintery day.

The farmer likes to have plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.

The lily is a very pretty flower.

Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

No. 78.—LXXVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băn' ish ment	pōl' y glot	těn' den cy
blan dish ment	bēr ga mot	pūn gen cy
pūn ish ment	ăn te pást	elēm en cy
rāv ish ment	īn ter est	eūr ren cy
pēd i ment	pěn te eost	sōl ven cy
sed i ment	həl i but	bān̄k rupt cy
āl i ment	fūr be lōw	sūm ma ry
eōm pli ment	bēd fel lōw	lānd la dy
līn i ment	çie a trix	rēm e dy
mēr ri ment	pār a dox	eōm e dy
det ri ment	sār do n̄yx	pēr fi dy
sen ti ment	Sāt ur day	mēl o dy
dōe ū ment	hōl i day	mōn o dy
tēg ū ment	rūn a wāy	pār o dy
mōn ū ment	eār a way	prōs o dy
īn stru ment	eāst a way	eūs to dy
eōn ti nent	lēg a cy	erū ç i fix
eāl a mint	fāl la cy	dī a leet
īd i ot	pōl i cy	ō ri ent
gāl i ot	īn fan cy	ā pri eot
chār i ot	eōn stan cy	vā ean cy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓB; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; G=X; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

vā' gran cy
lū na cy
dē cen cy
pā pa cy
rē gen cy
pī ra cy
eō gen cy
sē ere cy

prī' va cy
pō ten cy
plī an cy
flū en cy
mu ti ny
seru ti ny
pē o ny
ī ron y

ob' lo quy
dī a ry
rō sa ry
no ta ry
vo ta ry
gro cer y
drā per y
ī vo ry

No. 79.—LXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a ē' ri al
an nū i ty
me mō ri al
de mo ni ae
am mo ni ae'
ad jū di eāte
e lu çi dāte
im mē di ate
re pū di āte
eol lē gi ate
ex fō li āte
in ē bri āte, v.
ex eō ri āte
ap pro pri āte
in fū ri āte
al lē vi āte
ab bre vi āte
an nī hi lāte
ae eū mu lāte
il lu mi nāte
e nu mer āte
re mu ner āte
in eōr no rāte

no tā' ri al
ma tē ri al
im pe ri al
ar te ri al
ār mō ri al
mer eū ri al
em pō ri um
sen so ri um
tra pē zi um
erī te ri on
çen tū ri on
al lō di al
al lo di um
en eo mi um
tra gē di an
eom e di an
eol le gi an
çe ru le an
bar bā ri an
gram ma ri an
in fē ri or
su pe ri or
an te ri or

in tē' ri or
pos te ri or
ex te ri or
pro pri e tor
ex trā ne oūs
spon ta ne ous
eu ta ne ous
er rō ne ous
tēr rā que ous
tār ta re ous
eom mō di ous
fe lo ni ous
hār mo ni ous
gra tū i tous
for tu i tous
lux u ri ant
e lu so ry
il lu so ry
eol lu so ry
so çi e ty
im pū ri ty
se eu ri ty
ob seu ri tv

HĀR, LĀST, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒR; ŪST; HĪRD, MARĪNE; LIKĒ;

All clouds float in the aërial regions.

The aërial songsters are birds of the air.

Gravestones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead.

They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under them or near them.

The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.

There is an immediate communication between the heart and the brain.

Men who have been instructed in colleges are said to have collegiate education.

Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.

The sun illuminates our world.

Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.

Arterial blood is that which flows from the heart through the arteries.

An actor of a tragedy upon the stage is called a tragedian.

A collegian is a student at college.

God has made two great lights for our world—the sun and the moon; the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior, or lesser light.

The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior is that within.

No. 80.—LXXX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mŭs' lin	eôr' ban	eôn' gress	ăb' jeet
lĭnch pĭn	kĭtch en	prog ress	ôb ject
rĕs in	chick en	fôr tress	sŭb ject
rôş in	măr tin	mĭs tress	vēr dict
măt in	slôv en	bŭt tress	rĕl ict
sat in	grĭf fin	rĭck ets	dĭs trict
spav in	ûr chin	spĭr its	in stinct
sav in	dôl phin	nôn plus	prĕ cinct
wĕl kin	pĭp pin	grăm pus	gĭb bet
ten don	hăr ness	mŷs tie	shĕr bet
Lăt in	wĭt ness	brĭck băt	dŭl cet
eăr don	in gress	nĕr feet	lăn cet

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖE; RYLE, PÜLL; XIST; G=K; Ö=J; I=Z; CH=SH.

bűf' fet	bűck' et	bıl' let	eôr' net
fıdğ et	blănk et	fil let	hor net
bűdğ et	măr ket	skil let	bûr net
răck et	băs ket	mil let	trům pet
latch et	eăs ket	eöl let	lăp pet
frěsh et	brıs ket	gűl let	tıp pet
jăck et	műs ket	mul let	eăr pet
plack et	văl et	eăm let	elăr et
brack et	tab let	ham let	gar ret
tıck et	trıp let	ğım let	fěr ret
erick et	gőb let	in let	tűr ret
wick et	eôrse let	bön net	öff set
dock et	măl let	sön net	on set
pock et	pal let	rűn net	eôr set
sock et	wăl let	găr ment	bul let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.

The linchpin secures the cart wheel to the axletree.

Satin is a rich glossy silk.

The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.

Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.

The little chickens follow the hen.

The martin builds its nest near the house.

A witness must tell all the truth in court.

Our Congress meets once a year to make laws.

The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.

The dolphin is a sea fish.

A boy can harness a horse and hitch him to a wagon.

We harness horses for the coach or gig.

A good mistress will keep her house in order.

The grampus is a large fish living in the sea.

A relict is a woman whose husband is dead.

Boys love to make a great racket.

Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.

The doctor sometimes bleeds his patients with a lancet.

When large hailstones fall on the house they make a great racket.

The little boy likes to have a new jacket.

SĀR, LĀST, SĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PĒYT, THĒRE; ĠET; SĪED, MĀRĪNE; LĪNK;

No. 81.—LXXXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.
THE LAST COLUMN IS LEFT UNMARKED.

re vēnge' ful	in vēnt' iver	in ac' tive
for ġet ful	per ċep tive	de fect ive
e vent ful	pre sūmp tive	ef fect ive
neg leet ful	eon sump tive	ob ject ive
dis ġust ful	de ċep tive	e lect ive
dis trust ful	as sērt ive	ad he sive
sue ċess ful	a bōr tive	co he sive
un skill ful	dī ġest ive	de ci sive
eol lēet iver	ex pūl sive	cor ro sive
pros peet ive	eom pul sive	a bu sive
per speet ive	im pul sive	con clu sive
eor reet ive	re pul sive	ex clu sive
in vee tive	de fēn sive	in clu sive
vin dīe tive	of fen sive	e lu sive
af fliet ive	sub vēr sive	de lu sive
at trāet ive	dis eūr sive	al lu sive
dis tīnet ive	ex eur sive	il lu sive
sub jūne tive	in eur sive	col lu sive
eon june tive	sue ċess ive	ob tru sive
in duet ive	ex ċess ive	in tru sive
pro duet ive	pro gress ive	pro tru sive
de strue tive	op press ive	e va sive
eon struet ive	ex press ive	per sua sive
in ċen tive	im press ive	as sua sive
re ten tive	sub mīs sive	dis sua sive
at ten tive	per mis sive	un fad ing
pre vent ive	trans mis sive	un feel ing

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors.

Washington was a successful general.

MOON, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; FUL, FULL; EXIST; E=X; É=J; Ë=Z; CH=SH.

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy, and whisky are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine, and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The slöth is an inactive, slow animal.

The President of the United States is elected once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different States.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

jū' di ea tūre	spīr' it ū oŭs	eār' i ea tūre
ēx pli ea tīve	spir it ū al	tēm per a ture
pāl li a tive	līn e a ment	līt er a ture
spēe ū la tive	viş ion a ry	ăg ri eul ture
eōp ū la tive	mis sion a ry	hōr ti eul ture
nom i na tive	die tion a ry	prēs by ter y
op er a tive	stā tion a ry	des ul to ry
fīg ū ra tive	ěst ū a ry	prōm on to ry
věg e tā tive	mēr çe na ry	pēr emp to ry
īm i tā tive	mēs en ter y	eăş ū is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rěl' a tīve	prīm' i tīve	ăd' jee tīve
ăb la tive	pâr ga tive	ōb vi oŭs
năr ra tive	lěn i tive	ěn vi ous
lax a tive	trăn si tive	pēr vi ous
ēx ple tive	sěn si tive	păt ū lous
neg a tive	sŭb stan tive	pēr il ous

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRR, FALL, WHAT; HËR, PREY, THËRR; ÖST; HËRD, MARËNE; LËNK;

seür' ril ous	sëd' ū louš	pöp' ū louš
mär vel ous	gländ ū lous	quërr ū lous
friv o lous	gran ū lous	in fa mous
fäb ū lous	pënd ū lous	bläs phe mous
nëb ū lous	seröf ū lous	dë vi ous
glöb ū lous	ëm ū lous	pre vi ous
erëd ū lous	trem ū lous	lī bel ous

No. 84.—LXXXIV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bön' fire	spënd' thrift	eał' dron	wor' ship
säm phire	sür feit	chäl dron	(wür' ship)
säp phire*	dës eant, n.	saf fron	stär light
quäg mire	ped ant	möd ern	mīd night
ëm pire	pend ant	bick ern	ūp right
üm pire	vër dant	län tern	in sight
wël färe	söl emn	çis tern	för feit
härđ ware	eol umn	pät tern	nön sūt
wīnd pipe	vol ūme	slat tern	prīs on
bäg pipe	än swer	bīt tern	gär den
hörn pipe	eön quer	täv ern	mēr chant
brīm stōne	eōr sār	gōv ern	doūb let
sän guīne	gränd eūr	stüb born	fōre head
prīs tīne	phys ies	chëck er	vīne yard
trib ūne	täe ties	vīe ar	euck ōo
fōrt une	öp ties	hëif er	eöop er
länd seāpe	eāl endš	chäm fer	wā ter
pam phlet	för ward	pärs ley	mawk ish
prōph et	rīch eş	frīend ship	awk ward
eon traet	āsh eş	härđ ship	dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.

Children should answer questions politely.

When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid object that we can see.

* Pronounced säf' fire.

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, ONE; RYLE, PULL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

Potashes and pearlashes are made from common ashes.

Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.

Saffron is a well-known garden plant.

To keep the wind from blowing out the candle, we put it into a lantern.

A wooden cistern is not very durable.

Many persons spend too much time at taverns.

Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals.

The cuckoo visits us early in the spring.

Carrots have long tapering roots.

Twelve o'clock at night is midnight.

A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods, especially by wholesale.

Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity.

God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship Him.

It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

No. 85.—L X X X V.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

chěr' u bim	pôr' eu pîne	seôr' pi on
sěr a phim	ôr i ġin	băr ris ter
măr tyr dom	jāv e lin	dŭl çi mer
ĭd i om	rav e lin	măr i ner
draw ing-rōom	hăr le quin	eôr o ner
eăt a plasim	myr mi don*	eăn is ter
ôs tra çism	lěx i eon	mĭn is ter
găl li çism	dee a gon	sin is ter
skěp ti çism	œ ta gon	prěs by ter
sŷl lo ġism	pěn ta gon	quĭck sil ver
hěr o ĭsm	hep ta gon	mět a phor
băr ba rişm	hex a gon	băch e lor
ăs ter ĭsm	pŏl y gon	chan çel lor
aph o rişm	chăm pi on	ēm per or
mag net ĭsm	pôm pi on	eôn quer or

* Pronounced măr' mĭ-don.

NĀ, LAST, CARR, FALL, WHAT; HĒ, PREY, THREE; ĖNT; HĒD, MARINE; LIKT;

sēn' a tor	eā' pi as	pow' er fūl
ōr a tor	ea ri ēg	eā ve at
eoun sel or	a ri ēg	bāy o net
ēd it or	ū ni eorn	rōse ma ry
ered it or	pōr ti eo	frūt er y
mōn i tor	au dit or	fōol er y
ān ces tor	al ma nae	drōll er y
pār a mour	wa ter fall	straw ber ry
eōp per as	quad ra tūre	qual i ty
pol i ties	eōv ert ūre	lau re ate
hēm or rhoids	wa ter man	house wīfe ry
ās ter oids	salt-çel lar	buoy an çy
rē qui em	ē qui nox	dēnt ist ry
dī a phragm	eoun ter poise	sōph ist ry
chām ber lain	eoun ter march	pōr phy ry
īn ter im	eoun ter sign	prōph e çy
mē te or	boun ti fūl	ōff seour ing

Cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.

True heroism may sometimes be shown in everyday employment.

We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.

The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.

All mankind have their origin from Adam.

A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words.

Goliath was the champion of the Philistines.

Pompions are now commonly called *pumpkins*.

The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.

Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.

We put tea into a canister to keep its flavor.

Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.

Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.

Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.

If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, and James is the debtor.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÖB; BÛLE, FÛLL; EXIST; S=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ØH=SH.

No. 86.—LXXXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eom pēl'	be gēt'	pro jēet', v.	ex tīnet'
dis pel	for gēt	tra ject, v.	de fūnct
ex pel	re gret	ob ject, v.	de eōct
re pel	be set	sub ject, v.	de dūct
im pel	un fīt	de ject	in duct
pro pel	sub mit	de fect	eon duct, v.
fōre tell	ad mit	af fect	ob struct
fūl fīll	e mit	ef fect	in struct
dis till	re mit	in fect	eon struct
in still	trans mit	e lect	re plānt
ex till	eom mit	se lect	im plant
ex tōl	per mit	re flect	sup plant
ja pān	re fit	in flect	dis plant
tre pan	ae quit	neg lect	trans plant
rat tan	out wit	eol lect	le vant
dī van	re āet	eon nect	de sçent
be gīn	en act	re spect	la ment
with in	eom pact	sus pect	aug ment, v.
un pin	re fract	e rect	af fīx, v.
hēre in	in fract	eor rect	pre fix, v.
a nōn	sub tract	dī rect	in fix
up on	de tract	de tect	trans fix
per hāps	re tract	pro tect	pro lix
re vōlt	eon tract, v.	ad dict	eom mix
a dūlt	pro tract	pre dict	çe mēnt, v.
re sult	ab stract, v.	af flict	eon sent
in sult, v.	dis tract	in flict	fo ment
eon sult	ex tract, v.	eon flict, v.	fer ment
de eānt	trans act	de pict	dis sent
re eant	re jēct	re strict	in tent
a bēt	e ject	sue eīnct	eon tent
ea det	in iect	dis tinct	ex tent

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FĒYT, THĒRE; ŪST; MĪRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK :

e vēnt'	eom plāint'	ae eount'	be lōw'
re prīnt	re straint	al low	be stōw
pre tēxt	eon straint	en dow	af frōnt
re lāx	dis traint	ba shaw	eon frōnt
per plēx.	ae quaint	be dew	re prōve
an nex	ap point	es chew	dis prōve
de vour	dis joint	re new	im prōve
a loud	a noint	fōre shōw	re plȳ

Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.

The rattan is a long slender reed that grows in Java.

Good children will submit to the will of their parents.

Let all your precepts be succinct and clear.

We elect men to make our laws for us.

Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.

The little busy bees collect honey from flowers; they never neglect their employment.

The neck connects the head with the body.

Children should respect and obey their parents.

Parents protect and instruct their children.

Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.

The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.

Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.

The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.

A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks; a governor.

The word is now commonly spelled *pasha*.

"If sinners entice thee, consent thou not," but withdraw from their company.

No. 87.—LXXXVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

fīs' eal	pīt' eōal	mēn' tal	tīm' brel
ōf fal	mōr al	mōr tal	mōn grel
fōrm al	çēn tral	vēs tal	quar rel
dīs mal	vās sal	rev el	squīr rel
chār eōal	dēn tal	gām brel	mīn strel

hOvE, sON, wOLF, fOOT, mOON, OZ; hYLE, FILL; EXIST; C=K; S=J; G=Z; GH=SH.

händ' sel	hûrt' ful	eûs' tom	kîng' man
chîs el	wîst ful	bôt tom	hûnts man
dâm sel	lûst ful	plât fôrm	fôot man
trav ail	măd am	săr easm	grôg ram
tên dril	mîll dăm	mī asm	eăp stan
stēr île	běd lam	făn taşm	sîl van
nôs tril	bûck ram	sôph îsm	târ ban
trăn quil	băl sam	băp tîşm	făm îne
hand bill	ëm blem	ăl um	săr dîne
wînd mill	prôb lem	věl lum	ěn gîne
găm bol	sÿs tem	mîn im	măr lîne
sÿm bol	pîl grim	nôs trum	ēr mîne
fôot stôol	king dom	frûs trum	ver min
pîs tol	sěl dom	târ ban	jăs mîne
hând ful	ēarl dom	ôr gan	rap îne
vēnge ful	wîş dom	or phan	dôe trîne
wîsh ful	věn om	horse man	dēs tîne
băsh ful	mûsh rōom	eăr man	phăl anx
skill ful	trăn som	pěn man	sî ren
hēlp ful	blôs som	gēr man	în grăin
bliss ful	phăn tom	chûrch man	păr boil
frēt ful	sÿmp tom	work man	breech ing

[brich'ing]

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.

Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.

Never quarrel with your playmates.

A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.

A ship is a vessel with three masts.

The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.

We sit in chairs and put our feet on a footstool.

The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.

Children may be helpful to their parents.

Try to be a skillful workman (*wûrk'man*).

An artist is one who is skillful in some art.

The fox is said to be an artful animal.

Little boys and girls must not be fretful

NĪR, LĀST, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT: HĒR, PĒY, THĒR; ĠET; NĪRD, MARĪN; LĪK;

A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.

A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge.

A chill is a symptom of fever.

The chewing of tobacco is a useless habit.

No. 88.—LXXXVIII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

bōat' swain	fōre' tōp	rē' gress
chiēf tain	māin tōp	çy press
neū ter	chām ber	fā moūs
pew ter	shōul der	spī nous
bēa ver	mōld er	vi nous
eleav er	rān ger	sē rous
weav er	mān ger	pō rous
sew er	strān ger	nī trous
lāy er	dān ger	griēv ous
prāyer fūl	çī pher	trēat ment
māy or	twī light	wāin seot
ō yer	mōon light	māin māst
eōl ter	dāy light	hīnd mōst
mō hāir	skȳ light	fōre most
trāi tor	fōre sight	sīgn post
hōme ward	pōr trait	bȳ law
out ward	bōw sprit	rāin bōw
wā ges	tī dings	flȳ blow
breech eg	dō ings	eā lix
[brich'ēs]	mōor ings	phē nix
erāy on	fire ārms	rē flux
ā eorn	twee zers	week dāy
hōme spun	heed less	Frī day
snōw drōp	ē gress	pāy dāy

The boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging.

Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.

The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.

The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖE; RYLA, PÜLL; EXIST; G=K; Ö=J; Ü=Z; QH=SH.

Oak trees produce acorns, and little animals eat them.
 Spring is the first season of the year.
 The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.
 The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks.
 The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.
 Judas was a traitor: he betrayed his master; that is, he gave him up to his enemies.
 The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.
 The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.
 We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.
 Firearms were not known a few hundred years ago.
 Intemperance is a grievous sin of our country.
 Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.
 The United States have a large extent of seacoast.
 The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons will continue.
 A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.
 Mohair is made of camels' hair.
 Pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work.
 Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray without a sincere desire of heart to obtain what we pray for; to repeat the words of a prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

du rëss'	ea rëss'	dis trëss'	ro büst'
a måss	ad dress	as sess	ad just
re pæss	re dress	pos sess	un just
sur pæss	ag gress	a mïss	in trust
eui ræss	trans gress	re miss	dis trust
mo ræss	de press	dis miss	mis trust
ae çëss	re press	em böss	un mïxt
re çëss	im press	a eross	be twixt
ex çëss	op press	dis eüss	a vërt
eon fëss	sup press	ae eöst	sub vert
un less	ex press	ex haust	re vert

ĀR, LĀT, GĀR, FĀLL, WHAT; HĒR, FĒYT, THĒR; ŌST; HĒRD, MARĪNE; LIK;

dī vērt'	im pōrt', v.	eon trāst', v.	dī vēst'
eon vert, v.	eom port	a mīdst	in vest
per vert, v.	sup port	in fēst	be quest
a lert	trans port, v.	sug gēst	re quest
in ert	re sōrt	dī gēst, v.	sub sīst
ex pert	as sort	be hest	de sist
de gert	de tort	mo lest	in sist
in sert	re tort	ar rest	eon sist
as sert	eon tort	de test	per sist
es eōrt, v.	dis tort	eon test, v.	as sist
de pōrt	ex tort, v.	pro test, v.	un twist
re port	un hūrt	at test	re gīst

The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.

Confess your sins and forsake them.

Unless you study you will not learn.

The fond mother loves to caress her babe.

Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.

Bridges are made across rivers.

An unjust judge may give a false judgment.

William Tell was an expert archer.

The fearful man will desert his post in battle.

Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.

We detest robbers and pirates.

The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90.—X C.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

a, IN A FINAL SYLLABLE ENDING IN **ate**, IF UNMARKED, HAS NOT ITS FULL LONG SOUND.

trī ĕn' nī al	sep tĕn' nī al	lix ĭv' i um
lĭx ĭv i al	sex ten nī al	e quĕs tri an
mil lĕn nī al	ter res tri al	il lĭt er ate
quāḍ ren nī al	eol lāt er al	a dŭl ter āte
per en nī al	de lĭr i um	as sĕv er āte

NGVA, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RYLL, FÛLL; RYIST; E=K; Ô=J; S=Z; ÇH=SH.

de çēm'vi rate	e răd' i eâte	ae eöm' mo dâte
e lăb o rate	çer tîf i eate	eom men su rate*
eor rōb o râte	in dël i eate	in ves ti gâte
in vîg or âte	pre văr i eâte	re tăl i âte
de lin e âte	ău thên ti eâte	eon çîl i âte
e văp o râte	do mes ti eâte	ea lûm ni âte
in ae eu rate	prog nōs ti eâte	de mōn stra tîve
ea paç i tâte	in tox i eâte	de rîv a tîve
re sūs ç i tâte	re çîp ro eâte	eon sêrv a tîve
de bîl i tâte	e quiv o eâte	de fîn i tîve
fa çîl i tâte	in văl i dâte	in fin i tîve
de eăp i tâte	eon sōl i dâte	re trib ū tîve
pre çîp i tâte	in tîm i dâte	eon sêe ū tîve
in dēf i nîte	di lăp i dâte	ex ee ū tîve

A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.

The Parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.

The sun will evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.

Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate or prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.

A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.

Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae quîre'	per spîre'	re quîre'	ex plōre'
ad mire	sus pire	in quire	re store
as pire	ex pire	es quire	se eûre
re spire	de şire	a dōre	pro eure
trans pire	re tire	be fore	ob seure
in spire	en tire	de plore	en dure
eon spire	at tire	im plore	ab jure

* Pronounced eom mēn' su rate.

BĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒY, THĒRE; ŌET; NĒD, MĀRĪNE; LIJE;

ad jūre'	pro mōte'	re çēive'	im pēach'
al lure	de note	per çeive	ap prōach
de mure	re fūte	de rīve	en eroach
im mure	eon fute	de prive	re proach
ma nure	sa lute	ar rive	be seech
in ure	dī lute	eon trive	eon gēal
im pure	pol lute	re vive	re peal
as sūre (-shur)	vo lute	sur vive	ap peal
ma tūre	per mute	un glūe	re veal
de çēase	eom pute	al lūde	gen teel
de erease	de pute	re bāte	as sāl
re lease	dis pute	un trūe	out sail
in erease	be hāve	re mōve	de tail, v.
pre çise	en slave	be hōōve	re tail, v.
eon çise	for gave	ap prōve	en tail
mo rōse	en grave	ae erūe	eur tail
jo eose	de prave	dis sēize	a vail
im brūe	sub dūe	ap prīse	pre vail
dis eōurse	in due	as size	be wail
ū nīte	a chiēve	re liēf	eon trōl
ig nite	ag grieve	be hōōf	en roll
in vite	re prieve	a loof	pa trol
re mōte	re trieve	re proof	ob līge

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.

The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy; but it is more easy to acquire property than to keep it.

Farmers put manure on their fields to enrich the land and obtain good crops.

The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time from new to full moon; and then it decreases till it becomes new moon again; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest labor, and commonly succeed.

It is not honorable to dispute about trifles.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, PÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; RÛST; Ɛ=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; QH=SH.

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.

The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.

You must not try to deceive your parents.

The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.

Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

be tween'	sus tain'	en twine'	re vère'
ea reen	ea jôle	pōst pōne	se vere
eam pāign	eon sole	de throne	eom peer
ar raign	pis tole	en throne	ea reer
or dain	mis rûle	a tone	bre viēr
dis dain	hu mäne	je jüne	bab ōon
re gain	in sane	trī une	buf foon
eom plain	ob sçēne	eom mune	dra goon
ex plain	gan grene	at tune	rae eoon
a main	ter rene	es eāpe	doub loon
ab stain	eon vene	e lôpe	bal loon
do main	eom bīne	de elāre	gal loon
re frain	de fine	in snare	shal loon
re strain	re fine	de spair	plat oon
dis train	eon fine	pre pare	lam poon
eon strain	sa line	re pair	här poon
eon tain	de eline	eom pare	mon soon
ob tain	ea nine	im pair	bas soon
de tain	re pine	sin çere	fes toon
per tain	su pine	ad here	pol troon
at tain	en shrine	eo here	dis ōwn
dis tain	dī vine	ans tere	un knōwn

NĀ, LĀST, GĀRĀ, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒY, THĒRĒ; ĠET; MĒD, MARĒNE; LIKĒ;

un sōwn	a light	a wāit	eon tour
a dō	de light	de ċeit	be sīdeḡ
out dō	a right	eon ċeit	re ċēipt
a gō	af fright	a mōur	re liēve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full; we mean, that it begins anew to show us the side on which the sun shines. God ordained the sun to rule the day; and the moon and stars to give light by night.

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth; and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in snow or hail.

Grapevines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees.

Laws are made to restrain the bad, and protect the good.

Glue will make pieces of wood adhere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

We often compare childhood to the morning: morning is the first part of the day, and childhood is the first stage of human life.

Do not postpone till to-morrow what you should do to-day.

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies, that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another.

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Refrain from all evil; keep no company with immoral men.

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere, and never deceive.

A poltroon is an arrant coward, and deserves the contempt of all brave men.

Never practice deceit, for this is sinful.

To revere a father, is to regard him with fear mingled with respect and affection.

Brevier is a small kind of printing letter.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÔR; BÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ê=X; Ê=J; Ê=X; ÇH=SH.

No. 93.—XCIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, THE FULL ACCENT ON THE THIRD,
AND A WEAK ACCENT ON THE FIRST.

an te çēd' ent
dis a gree ment
çîr eum jâ çent
re en fôrçe ment
pre en gâge ment
en ter tâin ment
in eo hēr ent
in de çī sīve
su per vi şor
eon ser vā tor
des pe ra do
bas ti na do
brag ga dō ci o (-shī-o)
mis de mēan or
ap pa rā tus
af fi da vit
ex ul ta tion
ad a măn tīne
man ū faet ūre
su per strūet ure
per ad vēnt ure
met a mōr phōse
in nu ěn do
su per eār go
in ter nūn ci o (-shī-o)
ār ma dīl lo
man i fēs to
laz a ret to
dis en eūm ber
pred e çēs sor
in ter çēs sor

mal e fāe' tor
ben e fae tor
met a phÿs ies
math e māt ies
dis in hēr it
ev a nēs çent
eon va les çent
ef flo res çent
eor res pōnd ent
in de pēnd ent
re im būrse ment
dis eon tēnt ment
om ni prēs ent
in ad vērt ent
pre ex ist ent
eo ex ist ent
in ter mit tent
in ter mār ry
ō ver shad ōw
ae çi dēnt al
in çi dent al
o ri ent al
fun da ment al
or na ment al
sae ra ment al
reg i ment al
det ri ment al
mon ū ment al
in strū ment al
hor i zōn tal
dis a vow al

NAR, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; NER, PREY, THERE; ENT; NED, MARINE; LUX;

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.

The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.

To preëngage means to engage beforehand.

I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are preëngaged to another person.

To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.

A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

How can a young man cleanse his way?

Oh, how love I Thy law!

No. 94.—XCIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST,
LEFT UNMARKED FOR EXERCISE IN NOTATION.

NOUNS.	NOUNS.	ADJECTIVES.
cin' na mon	por' rin ger	du' te ous
et y mon	stom a cher	a que ous
grid i ron	ob se quies	du bi ous
and i ron	prom i ses	te di ous
skel e ton	com pass es	o di ous
sim ple ton	in dex es	stu di ous
buf fa lo	am ber gris	co pi ous
cap ri corn	em pha sis	ca ri ous
cal i co	di o cese	se ri ous
in di go	o li o	glo ri ous
ver ti go	o ver plus	cu ri ous
cal i ber	pu is sance	fu ri ous
bed cham ber	nu cle us	spu ri ous
cin na bar	ra di us	lu mi nous
of fi cer	ter mi nus	glu ti nous
col an der	blun der buss	mu ti nous
lav en der	syl la bus	ru in ous
prov en der	in cu bus	lu di crous
cyl in der	ver bi age	dan ger ous
in te ger	Sir i us	hid e ous
scav en ger	cal a mus	in fa mous
har bin ger	mit ti mus	ster to rous

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RYLE, FÛLL; RÛST; G=X; G=J; S=Z; CH=SH.

nu' mer ous	rav' en ous	vig' or ous
o dor ous	om i nous	val or ous
hu mor ous	res in ous	am or ous
ri ot ous	glut ton ous	clam or ous
traí tor ous	bar ba rous	tim or ous
per vi ous	ul cer ous	sul phur ous
treach er ous	slan der ous	vent ur ous
haz ard ous	pon der ous	rapt ur ous
pit e ous	mur der ous	ar du ous
plen te ous	gen er ous	mis chiev ous
im pi ous	pros per ous	stren u ous
vil lain ous	ran cor ous	sin u ous
mem bra nous	rig or ous	tyr an nous

No. 95.—XCV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ap pēase'	re pōse'	es chēat'	re hēar'
dis please	pro pose	re peat	be smear
dis ease	im pose	en treat	ap pear
e rāse	eom pose	re treat	tat tōō
pre mīse	trans pose	un lōose	en trāp
sur mīse	a būse, <i>v.</i>	de bauch	in wrap
de spīse	ae euse	re eall	un shīp
a rīse	ex euse, <i>v.</i>	be fall	e quip
eom prīse	re fuse	with al	en eāmp
chas tīse	ef fuse	fore stall	de eamp
ad vīse	dif fuse	fore warn	un stōp
de vīse	suf fuse	de fault	ū gūrp
re vīse	in fuse	as sault	un elāsp
dis gūvīse	eon fuse	pa paw	de bār
fōre elōse	a muse	with draw	un bar
in eloge	re eruit	a sleep	a far
dis eloge	de fēat	en dēar	ap plause

SEE, LAST, GAZE, FALL, WHAT: SEE, FEEL, THERE; SET; BIRD, MARINE; LINK;

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **th** HAS THE ASPIRATED SOUND,
AS IN THINK, THIN.

thēme	thōle	trōth	tīlth
three	throe	nōrth	smith
thāne	throve	slōth	truths
thrīce	teeth	thought	thaw
thrōne	threw (<i>throo</i>)	thōrn	thrall
thrōw	thrīve	thrōb	thwart
truth	mēath	throng	warmth
youth	thrēad	thong	swath
hēath	thresh	thīng	pāth
ruth	thrīft	thīnk	bāth
shēath	thrūst	thin	lāth
bōth	thrum	thānk	wrāth
oath	dēpth	thīck	heārth
quoth	wīdth	thrill	tōoth
growth	filth	thūmb	bīrth
blowth	frith	thump	mīrth
forth	plinth	lēngth	thīrd
fourth	spilth	strength	thīrst
thiēf	thwāck	hāth	thīrl
thieve	brōth	wīthe	worth
fāith	eloth	thāch	mōnth
thīgh	froth	thīll	south
throat	lōth	thēft	mouth
dōth	mōth	thrūsh	drouth

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE NOUNS HAVE THE ASPIRATED, AND
THE VERBS THE VOCAL SOUND OF **th**.

NOUNS.	VERBS.	NOUNS.	VERBS.
elōth	elōthe	shēath	shēathe
bāth	bāthe	wreath	wreathe
mouth	moufth	swāth	swāthe
brēath	brēathe	teeth	teefh

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OZ; EYLE, PULL; EXIST; G=X; H=J; I=X; QH=SH.

Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.
 A fire was burning on the hearth.
 Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.
 A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.
 A manly youth will speak the truth.
 Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth.
 The water in the canal is four feet in depth.
 A toothbrush is good to brush your teeth.
 The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.
 The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.
 Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.
 The thresher threshes grain, as wheat, rye, oats.
 A severe battle thins the ranks of an army.
 Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.
 One good action is worth many good thoughts.
 A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.
 Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.
 Bathing houses have baths to bathe in.
 We breathe fresh air at every breath.

No. 97.—XCVII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

băl' last	eöm' plex	Tües' day	vēr' y
fıl bert	vēr tex	Wēdnes day	drız zly
eön çert	vôr tex	Thûrs day	gris ly
ěf fort	eön vex	mıd wāy	ğwılt y
pâr pört	lăr ỹnx	găng wāy	păn sy
trăn seript	ăf flux	păth wāy	frěn zy
eön seript	eön flux	ēs say	quın sy
bănk rupt	ěf flux	eöm fort	ğip sy
ěld est	ın flux	eöv ert	tip sy
neph ew*	eön text	bóm bást	dröp sy
sın ew	bōw lıne	eōurt ship	serüb by
lănd tăx	mıd dāy	fılm sy	shrub by
sỹn tax	Sün day	elüm sy	stub by
ın dex	Mön day	swěl try	nut meg

hĀ, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒRE; ŌNT; MĒD, MĀRINE; LĒK;

ōff'ing	hēar' sāy	dāi'ly	frāil' ty
stūff'ing	drēar y	dai sy	dain ty
brī ny	wēar y	ēa sy	eām brie
nōse gāy	quē ry	trea ty	shōul der

No. 98.—XCVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE **o** OF THE DIGRAPH **ow** HAS ITS FIRST OR LONG SOUND.

bōr' rōw	bīl' lōw	hār' rōw	wīn' dōw
ēl bow	hōl low	spār row	win now
fel low	ār row	yār row	wil low
fōl low	fār row	yēl low	mēl low
eāl low	nār row	tāl low	mōr row
mēad ow	mal low	fal low	sor row
shād ow	pīl low	shal low	būr row
hal low	min now	fūr row	swāl low
bēl low	mār row	wīd ow	wāl low

Filberts are small nuts growing in hedges.

A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from over-setting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body.

The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.

The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the other.

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers.

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RŪLE, FŪLL; EȲST; S=K; Ô=J; F=Z; QH=SH.

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows, and sheep.

Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XCIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

rāg' ūre	wee' vīl	mōurn' fūl	spōrts' man
sēiz ure	snōw bałl	fēar ful	brāin pān
trēa tīse	brīde well	cheer ful	mōn ster
like wīge	mōle hill	rīght ful	free stōne
dōor eāse	fē rīne	frūit ful	mīle stone
stāir ease	mīnd fūl	bōast ful	grāve stone
sēa hōrse	pēaçe fūl	aw ful	hāil stone
brī dal	hāte ful	law ful	hȳ phen
feū dal	wake ful	plāy dāy	au tumn
ōat mēal	gūile ful	thrall dōm	au burn
spī ral	dōle ful	watch man	sauçe pān
fłō ral	shāme ful	watch fūl	war fāre
neū tral	bane ful	free dōm	fāç ile
plū ral	tūne ful	bọ som	sērv ile
pōrt al	hōpe ful	lūke wārm	dāe tȳl
brȳ tal	eāre ful	trī form	dūe tīle
vī tal	īre ful	glōw worm	mīs sīle
ē qual	dire ful	dē ișm	dōç ile
sūr feīt	ūse ful	ōak um	rēp tīle
ān gel	grāte ful	quo rum	fēr tīle
ān cient	spīte ful	strā tum	hōs tīle
wēa gel	wāste ful	sēa man	sēx tīle
jew el	fāith ful	free man	flex ile
new el	youth ful	fōre man	vērd ūre
erew el	gāin ful	yeō man	ōrd ūre
[kru' el]	pain ful	sāles man	fīg ūre
trē foil	snōon ful	states man	in iūre

BĂR, LĂST, CĂRĂ, FĂLL, WHAT; HĚR, PRĚT, THĚR; ŐT; MĚD, MARĚN; LIYK;

eön' jure	frăet' ũre	môr' tise	lëg' ate
për jure	eült ũre	prăe tice	frig ate
plëaş ure	fıxt ũre	trav erse	in gräte
meaş ũre	eăm phor	ad verse	phÿş ie
treaş ũre	grand sîre	pack hôrse	jôn quil
çen sure	prôm ise	rëf ũse	süb tîle
press ũre	ăn ise	măn däte	fër yle
fıs sũre	târ key	ăg ate	eön dor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

Oatmeal is the meal of oats, and is very good food.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post round which winding stairs are formed.

Crewel is a kind of yarn, or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear, jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, hy-phen, attorney-general.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a milestone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

No. 100.—C.

ORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ad vënt' ũr ous

a nõn y mous

sÿ non y mous

un gën er ous

mag năn i mous

ũ nan i mous

as pâr a gus

pre çip' i tous

ne çës si tous

am phīb i ous

mĩ răe ũ lous

a nal o gous

per fĩd i ous

fas tid i ous

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RYLE, FÛLL; RYIST; G=K; Ô=J; S=X; QH=SH.

in sîd' i ous
in vid i ous
eon spie ū ous
per spie ū ous
pro mis eu ous
as sid ū ous
am big ū ous
eon tig ū ous
mel lif lu ous
su pēr flu ous
in gēn ū ous
eon tîn ū ous
in eōn gru ous
im pēt ū ous
tu mŭlt ū ous
vo lupt ū ous
tem pēt ū ous
sig nîf i eant
ex trāv a gant
pre dōm i nant
in tol er ant
î tîn er ant
in hăb it ant
eon eōm i tant
ir rēl e vant
be nef i çent
mag nîf i çent
mu nif i çent
eo in çi dent
non rēs i dent
im prōv i dent

in tēl' li ġent
ma lev o lent
be nev o lent
pre dīe a ment
dis pār age ment
en eoŭr age ment
en frăn chīse ment
dis fran chīse ment
en tan gle ment
ae knōwl edġ ment
es tăb lish ment
em bēl lish ment
ae eōm plish ment
as ton ish ment
re lîŋ quish ment
im pēd i ment
ha bîl i ment
im pris on ment
em bār rass ment
in tēg ū ment
e mōl ū ment
pre ěm i nent
in eōn ti nent
im pēr ti nent
in dîf fer ent
ir rēv er ent
om nîp o tent
mel lif lu ent
çîr eŭm flu ent
ae eou ter ment
eom mŭ ni eant

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few

NE, LAST, GIVE, FALL, WHAT; NE, PREY, THERE; GET; NEED, MARINE; LINK;

Precipitous signifies steep; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and can live in water for a long time.

A miraculous event is one that can not take place according to the ordinary laws of nature. It can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study will accomplish almost any thing that is within human power.

An integument is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. The bones also have integuments.

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident than the little ants.

No. 101.—C I.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND,
AND LEFT UNMARKED.

as per' i ty
se ver' i ty
pros per' i ty
aus ter' i ty
dex ter' i ty
in teg ri ty
ma jor' i ty
pri or' i ty
mi nor' i ty
plu ral' i ty
fa tal' i ty
vi tal' i ty
mo ral' i ty
mor tal' i ty
bru tal' i ty
fi del' i ty
sta bil' i ty
mo bil' i ty
no bil' i ty
fa cil' i ty

do cil' i ty
a gil' i ty
fra gil' i ty
ni hil' i ty
hu mil' i ty
ste ril' i ty
vi ril' i ty
scur ril' i ty
duc til' i ty
gen til' i ty
fer til' i ty
hos til' i ty
tran quil li ty
ser vil' i ty
pro pin qui ty
ca lam' i ty
ex trem' i ty
sub lim' i ty
prox im' i ty
con form' i ty

e nor' mi ty
ur ban' i ty
cu pid' i ty
tur gid' i ty
va lid' i ty
ca lid' i ty
so lid' i ty
ti mid' i ty
hu mid' i ty
ra pid' i ty
stu pid' i ty
a rid' i ty
flo rid' i ty
fe cun di ty
ro tun di ty
com mod' i ty
ab surd' i ty
lo cal' i ty
vo cal' i ty
ras cal' i ty

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RULE, FULL; FIRST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; QU=SH.

re al' i ty	de spond' en cy	hy poc' ri sy
le gal i ty	e mer gen cy	ti moc ra cy
re gal i ty	in clem en cy	im pi e ty
fru gal i ty	con sist en cy	va ri e ty
for mal i ty	in solv en cy	e bri e ty
car nal i ty	de lin quen cy	so bri e ty
neu tral i ty	mo not o ny	pro pri e ty
as cend en cy	a pos ta sy	sa ti e ty

The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater; minor means less.

A majority is more than half; a minority is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more; as, a plurality of worlds.

In grammar, the plural number expresses more than one; as, two *men*, ten *dogs*.

A majority of votes means more than half of them.

When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean he has more than any one else.

Members of Congress and Assembly are often elected by a plurality of votes.

Land is valued for its fertility and nearness to market.

Many parts of the United States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character, in just men, is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a Christian.

No. 102.—CII.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eo tēm' po ra ry	de elām' a to ry
ex tem po ra ry	ex elam a to ry
de rōg a to ry	in flam ma to ry
ap pēl la to ry	ex plan a to ry
eon sōl a to ry	de elar a to ry
de fām a to ry	pre dar a to ry

BAR, LAST, GEAR, FALL, WHAT; HIR, FIRST, THERE; SET; BIRD, MARINE; LINK;

dis pěn' sa to ry
 sub sǎd i a ry
 in ǝn di a ry
 stǎ pen di a ry
 e pǎs to la ry
 vo eǎb ũ la ry
 im ǎg i na ry
 pre lǐm i na ry
 eon fǝe tion er y
 un neç es sa ry
 he red i ta ry
 in vǝl un ta ry
 re ǝld ũ a ry
 tu mult ũ a ry
 vo lupt ũ a ry

ob ǝerv' a to ry
 eon serv a to ry
 pro hǐb it o ry
 pre mǝn i to ry
 re poç i to ry
 sup poç i to ry
 le ǝit i ma çy
 in vǝt er a çy
 sub sǝrv i en çy
 de ǝǝn er a çy
 eon fed er a çy
 ef fem i na çy
 in del i ea çy
 in hǎb it an çy
 æ eom pa ni ment

Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to the Christian character.

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary.

An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes.

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood and produce diseases.

The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger.

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

A conservatory is a large greenhouse for the preservation and culture of exotic plants.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖR; RÛLE, PÛLL; RÛST; G=K; É=J; É=Z; QH=SH.

No. 103.—CIII.

WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH, OR ANTEPENULT.

ma te ri ăl' i ty
il lib er al i ty
ū ni ver sal i ty
in hos pi tal i ty
in stru ment al i ty
spir it ū al i ty
im prob a bil i ty
im pla ea bil i ty
mal le a bil i ty
in flam ma bil i ty
in ea pa bil i ty
pen e tra bil i ty
im mu ta bil i ty
in ered i bil i ty
il leg i bil i ty
re fran gi bil i ty
in fal li bil i ty
dĩ vi ş i bil i ty
in sen si bil i ty
im pos si bil i ty

eom press i bil' i ty
eom pat i bil i ty
de struet i bil i ty
per çep ti bil i ty
re sist i bil i ty
eom bus ti bil i ty
in flex i bil i ty
dis sim i lăr i ty
par tie ū lar i ty
ir reg ū lar i ty
in fe ri őr i' ty
su pe ri or i ty
im pet ū os i ty
gen er al İs si mo
dis ç i plin ā ri an
pre des ti na ri an
an te di lū vi an
het e ro gē ne oūs
me di a tō ri al
in quis i to ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

běn' e fit
ăl pha bet
păr a pet
sũm mer set
mĩn ū et
põl ỹ pus
ĩm pe tus
eăt a raet

ĩn' tel leet
çĩr eum speet
pĩck pöck et
flow er et
lěv er et
pen ny weight
eăt a pult
měn di eant

sũp' pli eant
pēr ma nent
mĩs ere ant
tēr ma gant
ěl e gant
lit i gant
ăr ro gant
ěl e phant

NĀ, LĀT, GĀN, FĀLL, WHĀT; NĒ, PĒY, THĒN; ŪT; NĒD, MĀNĒ; LĒK;

sýe' o phant	ín' do lent	sím' i lar
pēt ū lant	tār bu lent	pōp ū lar
ād a mant	sūe eu lent	tāb ū lar
eōv e nant	fēe ū lent	glōb ū lar
eōn so nant	es eu lent	sēe ū lar
pēr ti nent	ōp ū lent	ōe ū lar
tōl er ant	vīr ū lent	joe ū lar
eōr mo rant	flāt ū lent	çīr eu lar
īg no rant	līg a ment	mūs eu lar
eōn ver sant	pār lia ment	rēg ū lar
mīl i tant	fīl a ment	çel lu lar
ād ju tant	ārm a ment	ān nu lar
rēl e vant	sāe ra ment	seap ū lar
īn no çent	tēst a ment	spēc ū lar
āe çi dent	mān aģe ment	eōn su lar
īn çi dent	īm ple ment	eāp su lar
dif fi dent	eōm ple ment	tīt ū lar
eōn fi dent	eom pli ment	sūb lu nar
rēs i dent	bāt tle ment	çīm e ter
preç i dent	sēt tle ment	bāç i lisk
prōv i dent	ten e ment	ean ni bal
īn di ģent	īn ere ment	eōch i nēal
nēģ li ģent	ēm bry o	mār tin gal
ām bi ent	pārt ner ship	hōs pi tal
prēv a lent	fēl lōw ship	pēd es tal
pes ti lent	eāl en dar	tū bu lar
ex çel lent	vīn e gar	jū gu lar
red o lent	in su lar	fū ner al

No. 105.—C V.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

am bi gū' i ty
eon ti gū i ty
eon tra rī e ty

im por tū' ni ty
op por tū ni ty
per pe tū i ty

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖM, ÖÖ; RÛLE, PÛLL; EÛST; e=x; ê=j; ë=z; çh=sh.

su per flū' i ty
 in ere du li ty
 in se eu ri ty
 im ma tu ri ty
 per spi eu i ty
 as si du i ty
 eon ti nu i ty
 in ge nu i ty
 in eon gru i ty
 fran gi bīl i ty
 fal li bil i ty
 fēa si bil i ty
 viş i bil i ty
 sen si bil i ty
 pos si bil i ty
 plău si bil i ty
 im be çil i ty
 in do çil i ty
 vol a til i ty
 ver sa til i ty
 ea pa bil i ty
 in si pid i ty
 il le gāl i ty
 prod i gal i ty
 eor di al i ty
 per son al i ty
 prin çī pal i ty
 lib er al i ty
 gen er al i ty
 im mo ral i ty
 hos pi tal i ty
 im mor tal i ty
 in e quał i ty
 sen sū āl i ty (sen-shu-)

punet ū āl' i ty
 mūt ū al i ty
 in fi dēl i ty
 prob a bil i ty
 in a bil i ty
 du ra bil i ty
 dis a bil i ty
 in sta bil i ty
 mu ta bil i ty
 ered i bil i ty
 tan gi bil i ty
 so cia bil i ty (so-sha-)
 traet a bil i ty
 pla ea bil i ty
 in ū til i ty
 in çī vil i ty
 ū ni fōrm i ty
 non eon form i ty
 eon san guīn i ty
 sin gu lār i ty
 joe ū lar i ty
 reg ū lar i ty
 pop ū lar i ty
 me di ōe ri ty
 in sin çēr i ty
 sin ū ōs i ty
 eu ri os i ty
 an i mos i ty
 gen er os i ty
 flex i bīl i ty
 im mo bil i ty
 sol ū bil i ty
 vol ū bil i ty
 maor na nim i ty

BĀR, LĀST, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PĒY, THĒR; ŪST; HĒRD, MARĒR; LĒYK;

ũ na nĩm' i ty
in hu mǎn i ty
ar is tǒe ra cy
in ad vēr ten cy

phra se ōl' o gy
os te ol o gy
a er ol o gy
no to rī e ty

No. 106.—CVI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

çes sǎ' tion
lī ba tion
pro ba tion
va ea tion
lo ea tion
vo ea tion
gra da tion
foun da tion
ere a tion
ne ga tion
pur ga tion
mī gra tion
ob la tion
re la tion
trans la tion
for ma tion
stag na tion
dam na tion
eār na tion
vī bra tion
nar ra tion
pros tra tion
du ra tion
pul sa tion
sen sa tion
die ta tion
cī ta tion

plan tā' tion
no ta tion
ro ta tion
quo ta tion
temp ta tion
prī va tion
sal va tion
e qua tion
vex a tion
tax a tion
sa na tion
eom plē tion
se ere tion
eon ere tion
ex ere tion
e mō tion
pro mo tion
de vo tion
pro pōr tion
ap pōr tion
ab lū tion
so lū tion
pol lū tion
dī lū tion
at trǎe tion
re frae tion
sub trae tion

de trǎe' tion
eon trae tion
pro trae tion
dis trae tion
ex trae tion
eon nēe tion
af fee tion
eon fee tion
per fee tion
in fee tion
sub jee tion
de jee tion
re jee tion
in jee tion
ob jee tion
pro jee tion
e lee tion
se lee tion
re flee tion
eol lee tion
in spee tion
dī ree tion
eor ree tion
dis see tion
de tee tion
af flīe tion
re strie tion

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔR; RÛLE, PÛLL; EXIST; Ө=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

eon vîe' tion	de prēs' sion	re tēn' tion
eom pŭl sion	im pres sion	eon ten tion
ex pul sion	op pres sion	dis ten tion
eon vul sion	sup pres sion	at ten tion
ex păn sion	ex pres sion	in ven tion
as çĕn sion	pos ses sion	eon ven tion
de sçen sion	sub mĭs sion	de çep tion
dĭ men sion	ad mis sion	re çep tion
sus pen sion	e mis sion	eon çep tion
dis sen sion	re mis sion	ex çep tion
pre ten sion	eom mis sion	per çep tion
sub mĕr sion	o mis sion	as erĭp tion
e mer sion	per mis sion	de serip tion
im mer sion	dis mis sion	in serip tion
as per sion	eon eŭs sion	pre serip tion
dis per sion	dis eus sion	pro serip tion
a ver sion	re æe tion	re dĕmp tion
sub ver sion	eon jŭne tion	eon sŭmp tion
re ver sion	in june tion	a dŏp tion
dĭ ver sion	eom pune tion	ab sŏrp tion
in ver sion	de eŏe tion	e rŭp tion
eon ver sion	eon eoe tion	eor rup tion
per ver sion	in fræe tion	de gĕr tion
eom pās sion	ab dŭe tion	in ser tion
æ çĕs sion	de due tion	as ser tion
se çes sion	re due tion	ex er tion
eon çes sion	se due tion	eon tŏr tion
pro çes sion	in due tion	dis tor tion
eon fes sion	ob'strue tion	ex tĭne tion
pro fes sion	de strue tion	ex tēn sion
ag gres sion	in strue tion	ex tŏr tion
dĭ gres sion	eon strue tion	ir rŭp tion
pro gres sion	de tēn tion	eom plĕx ion
re gres sion	in ten tion	de flŭx ion

NĪR, LĪST, CĀIR, PĀLL, WHĀT; HĪR, PĀST, THĪR; ŚT; NĪD, MĀNĪR; LĪK;

No. 107 --C VII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

pub li eā' tion	lit i gā' tion	dis til lā' tion
rep li ea tion	mit i ga tion	per eo la tion
im pli ea tion	in sti ga tion	vī o la tion
eom pli ea tion	nav i ga tion	im mo la tion
ap pli ea tion	pro mul ga tion	des o la tion
sup pli ea tion	pro lon ga tion	eon so la tion
ex pli ea tion	ab ro ga tion	eon tem pla tion
rep ro ba tion	sub ju ga tion	leg is la tion
ap pro ba tion	fas ċi na tion	trib ū la tion
per tur ba tion	me di a tion	pee ū la tion
in eu ba tion	pal li a tion	spee ū la tion
ab di ea tion	ex pi a tion	eal eu la tion
ded i ea tion	va ri a tion	ċir eu la tion
med i ta tion	de vi a tion	mod ū la tion
in di ea tion	ex ha la tion	reg ū la tion
vin di ea tion	eon ġe la tion	gran ū la tion
del e ga tion	mu ti la tion	stip ū la tion
ob li ga tion	in sta la tion	pop ū la tion
al le ga tion	ap pel la tion	grat ū la tion
ir ri ga tion	eon stel la tion	re tar da tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments from Mount Sinai.

In free governments the people choose their legislators.

We have legislators for each State, who make laws for the State where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature.

The people should choose their best and wisest men for their legislators.

It is the duty of every good man to inspect the moral conduct

MOON, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÓR; EULM, FŪLL; RYNT; G=X; G=J; J=X; QH=SH.

of the man who is offered as a legislator at our yearly elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them, by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the United States should feel their dependence on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics, and merchants, compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

No. 108.—CVIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

děf' i nīte	dēs' ti tūte	mī' ero seōpe
ăp po ŝite	în sti tūte	ăn te lōpe
öp po ŝite	eön sti tūte	prō to tŷpe
în fi nīte	pros ti tūte	hēm is phēre
hŷp o erīte	pros e lŷte	ăt mos phēre
păr a sīte	băr be eūe	eöm mo dōre
ōb so lēte	rēŝ i dūe	sŷe a mōre
ēx pe dīte	ves ti būle	vōl a tīle
ree on dīte	rīd i eūle	vēr sa tīle
săt el līte	mūs ea dīne	mer ean tīle
ēr e mīte	brīg an tīne	în fan tīle
ăp pe tīte	eăl a mīne	dis çi plīne
an ee dōte	çěl an dīne	măs eu līne
prös e eūte	sēr pen tīne	fēm i nīne
pēr se eūte	târ pen tīne	nee tar īne
ēx e eūte	pôr eu pīne	gen ū īne
ăb so lūte	ăn o dŷne	ber yl līne
dīs so lūte	těl e seōpe	fă vor īte
süb sti tūte	hōr o seōpe	pū er īle

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident.

Ridicule is not often the test of truth.

BĀR, LĀST, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FĒY, THĒR; ŪT; MĒD, MĀRĪN; LĀYK;

No. 109.—CIX.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

eon dĕnse'	re şolve'	re mārķ'	eon fēr'
im mense	diş solve	un māsķ	trans fer
de fense	e volve	ea bāl	se çern
pre pense	de volve	re bēl	eon çern
of fense	re volve	fāre well	diş cern *
dis pense	eon volve	un fūrl	sub ōrn
pre tense	a bōde	de fōrm	a dōrn
eol lāpse	un nērve	re form	for lorn
im mērse	ob şerve	in form	ad jōurn
as perse	sub serve	eon form	re turn
dis perse	de şerve	per form	fōre rŭn
a verse	re şerve	trans form	era vāt
re verse	pre şerve	eon dēm̃n	eo quĕt †
in verse	eon serve	in tēr	a bāft
eon verse	her sēlf	a ver	be sēt
per verse	my self	ab hōr	a lōft
trans verse	at tāch	oe eūr	un āpt
in dōrse	de tach	in eur	eon tēmt
re morse	en rīch	eon eur	at tempt
un horse	re trēnch	re eur	a dōpt
dis bārse	in trench	de mur	ab rūpt
de tērge	dis pātch	a lās	eor rupt
dī verge	mis match	a mēnd	a pārt
mis ġive	a frēsh	de fēr	de part
out live	re fresh	re fer	im part
for ġive	de bārķ	pre fer	a mōng
ab şolve	em bark	in fer	be lōng

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us. They are so distant that we can not measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the air. The

* Pronounced *diz-zēr'n'*.† Pronounced *co-kĕt'*.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓR; RYLE, PULL; EXIST; G=K; G=J; S=X; CH=SH.

cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.

The time will soon come when we must bid a last farewell to this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Thy testimonies, O Lord, are very sure; holiness becometh thine house for ever.

Do not attempt to deceive God; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—C X.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

de mēan' or
re māin der
en tīce ment
en fōrce ment
dī vōrce ment
in dūce ment
a gree ment
en gāge ment
de file ment
in cite ment
ex cite ment
re fine ment
eon fine ment
a lōne ment

re tīre' ment
ae quire ment
im pēach ment
en erōach ment
eon cēal ment
eon gēal ment
at tāin ment
de pō nent
op po nent
eom po nent
ad jā cent
in dē cent
vīce ge rent
en rāll ment

SIN, LIST, GIVE, FALL, WHAT: HËR, PRÛY, THËRN; ŠET; ŠËD, MARŠE; LIŇK;

im prÛ' dent	de pärt' ment
in hër ent	ad jÛst ment
ad hër ent	in vëst ment
eo hër ent	a bÛt ment
at tënd ant	as sÛst ant
as çend ant	in çës sant
de fend ant	re lÛe tant
in tes tÛnes	im pôr tant
pro bös çis	re sÛst ant
el lÛp sis	in eön stant
syn öp sis	in eÛm bent
eom mänd ment	pu trës çënt
a mënd ment	trans çend ent
böm bärd ment	de pend ent
en hânçe ment	in dÛl gent
ad vançe ment	re ful gent
a mërçe ment	ef ful gent
in frÛnge ment	e mul gent
de täch ment	as trÛn gent
at tach ment	re strin gent
in trënc ment	e mër gent
re trench ment	de ter gent
re fresh ment	ab hör rent
diş cërn ment (-šërn'-)	eon eÛr rent
pre fer ment	eon sÛst ent
a mãss ment	re şölv ent
al löt ment	de lÛn quent
a pärt ment	re eÛm bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.

Remainder is that which remains or is left.

An enticement is that which allures.

Divorcement signifies an entire separation.

Elopement is a running away or private departure.

Impeachment signifies accusation.

Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

NGVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; RYLE, PULL; EXIST; G=X; Ê=J; Ë=Z; QH=SH.

A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.

A vicegerent is one who governs in place of another.

A proboscis is a long tube or snout from the mouth or jaw.

An ellipsis is an omission of a word.

Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.

A synopsis is a collective view of things.

Refulgent is applied to things that shine.

A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.—CXI.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST. **a**, UNMARKED, IN THE TERMINATION **ate**, HAS AN OBSCURE OR SHORTENED SOUND OF LONG **a**, LIKE SHORT **e**.

dēs' o lāte, <i>v</i> .	īn' tī māte, <i>v</i> .	vēn' er āte
ād vo eāte, <i>v</i> .	ēs tī māte, <i>v</i> .	tem per ate
vēn tī lāte	fās ċi nāte	ōp er āte
tīt il lāte	ōr dī nate	ās per ate
sċin tīl lāte	fūl mī nāte	dēs per ate
pēr eo lāte	nōm i nāte	īt er āte
īm mo lāte	gēr mī nāte	ēm i grāte
spēe ū lāte	per son āte	trāns mī grāte
eāl eu lāte	pās sion ate	as pī rāte, <i>v</i> .
ċīr eu lāte	fōrt ū nate	dēe o rāte
mōd ū lāte	dīs sī pāte	pēr fo rāte
rēg ū lāte	sēp a rāte, <i>v</i> .	eōr po rate
ūn du lāte	ċel e brāte	pēn e trāte
ēm ū lāte	des e erāte	pēr pe trāte
stīm ū lāte	eōn se erāte	ār bī trāte
grān ū lāte	ēx e erāte	āe eu rate
stīp ū lāte	vēr ber āte	lam i nate
eōp ū lāte	ūl ċer āte	īn du rāte, <i>v</i> .
pop ū lāte	mōd er āte, <i>v</i> .	sāt ū rāte
eon su late	āg gre gate	sūs ċi tāte
sūb li māte, <i>v</i> .	vēr te brāte	mēd i tāte
ān i māte, <i>v</i> .	ōān er āte	īm i tāte

BĂR, LAST, GĂR, FALL, WHAT; HÎR, PRY, THÎR; ÔT; HÎR, MARÎN; LÎN; K;

îr' ri tâte	săl' i vâte	sît' ū ate
hēs i tâte	eŭl ti vâte	ěst ū ate
grāv i tâte	eăp ti vâte	ěx pi ate
ăm pu tâte	rěn o vâte	dē vi ate
ěx ea vâte	în no vâte	vī o lâte
ăg gra vâte	ăd e quate	ru mi nâte
grad ū ate	fluet ū ate	lū eu brâte

An advocate is one who defends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but "a soft answer turneth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

No. 112.—CXII.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST. **ain**, UNMARKED, IS SOUNDED AS **in**; **ot**, UNMARKED, AS **ut**.

chîl' blăin	ăn' nals	măn' ners	ënd' less
vil lain	ăn trails	nîp pers	zēal ous
môrt măin	mîț tens	sçîș sors	jēal ous
plânt ain	sŭm mons	eăr eass	pōmp ous
vēr văin	fôr çeps	eŭt lass	wôn drous
eăr tain	pînc̃h ers	eôm pass	lěp rous
dōl phin	glăn ders	măt rass	mōn strous
sōme tîmes	jăun dîçe	mat tress	něrv ous
trěss es	snŭf fers	ab sçess	tôr ment
trăn nîngs	stăg gers	lăr gress	věst ment

MQVA, SÓN, WOLF, RÖÖT, MOÖN, ÖE; HYLE, FULL; HJIST; G=K; É=J; I=X; QH=SH.

sēr' pent	sölv' ent	fäg' ot	rēd' hōt
tör rent	eon vent	mag got	zēal ot
eūr rent	fēr ment	bīg ot	tāp rōot
āb sent	sūn būrnt	spig ot	grāss plōt
prēs ent	āb bot	in got	būck et
ād vent	tūr bot	blōod shōt	bū glōss

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

A matrass is a chemical vessel used for distilling, etc.; but a mattress is a quilted bed.

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlass is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.

An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.

Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.

A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.

Solvent, an adjective, signifies able to pay all debts.

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113.—CXIII.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

eāl' o mel	āl' eo hol	gār' ni tūre
çīt a del	vīt ri ol	fūr ni tūre
in fi del	pār a sol	sēp ul tūre
sēn ti nel	sī ne eūre	pār a dīse
māck er el	ēp i eūre	mēr chan dīse
eōck er el	līg a tūre	ēn ter prīse
eod i çil	sig na tūre	hānd ker chīef
dom i çile	eūr va tūre	[han'k'er chīf]
dāf fo dil	fōr feit ūre	sēm i brēve

RĀ, LĀT, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒY, THĒR; ŌT; HĒD, MĀRĒR; LĒR;

ān' ti pōde	Stýg' i an	wāy' fār ing
rēe om pense	hōrt ū lan	fū ġi tīve
hōl ly hock	hūš band man	pu ni tīve
āl ka lī	ģēn tle man	nu tri tīve
hēm i stieħ	mūs sul man	ē go tism
au to graph	al der man	prō to eol
pār a graph	joūr ney man	dū pli eate
ēp i taph	bīsh op rie	rō se ate
āv e nūe	elēr ġy man	fū mī gāte
rēv e nūe	eoūn try man	mē di āte, v.
ret i nūe	vēt er an	me di um
dēs pot ism	āl eo ran	ō di um
pār ox ysm	wōn der ful	o pi um
mī ero eoism	sōr rōw ful	prē mī um
mīn i mum	ān a gram	spō li āte
pēnd ū lum	ēp i gram	o pi ate
māx i mum	mōn o gram	o vert ūre
tým pa num	dī a gram	jū ry man
pēl i ean	ū ni vērse	Pu ri tan
guār di an	sēa fār ing	phīl o mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion there is no remedy.

A domicile is the place of a man's residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

MOON, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RYLE, FULL; RYSE; E=K; É=J; É=Z; QH=SH.

No. 114.—CXIV.

THE SOUND OF **a** IN **all** (= **aw**) AND IN **what** (= **ō**).

au' thor	squan' der	slaugh' ter	wan' der
sau cy	plaud it	al ter	draw ers
gaud y	brawn y	fal ter	wal nut
taw ny	quar ry	quar ter	eau sey
taw dry	flaw y	law yer	pai try
fault y	saw pīt	saw yer	draw bāck
pau per	law sūit	haw thōrn	al mōst
squad ron	wā ter	seal lop	want ing
sau cer	daugh ter	wal lop	war ren

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.

The peacock is a gaudy, vain, and noisy fowl.

The skin of the Indian is of a tawny color.

Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.

Twenty-five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.

It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.

Walnuts are the seeds of walnut trees.

The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitation.

No. 115.—CXV.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mīs' sive	sprīnk' ling	gōs' ling
ěap tīve	twīnk ling	nārs ling
fēs tīve	shil ling	fāt ling
eōs tīve	sāp ling	bant ling
māg pīe	strīp ling	seant ling
sōme thing	dūmp ling	nēst ling
stōck ing	dār ling	hēr ring
mīd dling	star ling	ōb long
world ling	stēr ling	hēad long

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRR, FÄLL, WHAT; HÄR, PREY, THÄRR; ÖNT; HÄRD, MARINE; LÄRK;

für' long	pärch' ment	pläin' tive
hëad äehe	plëas ant	mō tive
tōoth äche	peas ant	spōrt ive
heärt äehe	dīs tant	hīre ling
ös trich	in stant	yēar ling
gäl lant	eön stant	dāy spring
dōr mant	ëx tant	trī umph
tën ant	sex tant	tri glyph
preg nant	lām bent	trų ant
rem nant	ae çent	är dent
pen nant	ad vent	mās sive
flīp pant	erës çent	pās sive
quād rant	sēr aph	stat ūe
är rant	stā tive	stat ūte
war rant	na tive	vīrt ūe

No. 116.—CXVI.

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

mō' tion (-shun)	fräe' tion	ŭne' tion
no tion	trae tion	funē tion
lo tion	mën tion	june tion
po tion	pen sion	sue tion
pōr tion	çes sion	spōn sion
nā tion	ten sion	tōr sion
ra tion	mēr sion	mīs sion
sta tion	ver sion	eāp tion
mān sion	sēs sion	ōp tion
pas sion	lee tion	flēe tion
fäe tion	dīe tion	äue tion
ae tion	fiē tion	eau tion

Lecture is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.

Lectures on chemistry are delivered in our colleges.

A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.

A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔE; RYLA, FULL; RYNT; E=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.

A fraction is a part of a whole number.

Fiction is a creature of the imagination.

Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.

Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.

Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

su prēm' a çy	eom pŭl' so ry	pro lîx' i ty
the ôe ra çy	ol fæe to ry	un çēr tain ty
de moe ra çy	re frae to ry	im mōd est y
eon spîr a çy	re fêe to ry	dis hon est y
gē ôg ra phy	dî ree to ry	so lîl o quy
bî og ra phy	eon sîs to ry	hu măn i ty
eoş mog ra phy	î dôl a try	a mên i ty
ste nog ra phy	gē om e try	se ren i ty
zo og ra phy	im mên si ty	vî çîn i ty
to pog ra phy	pro pen si ty	af fin i ty
tŷ pog ra phy	ver bōs i ty	dî vin i ty
hŷ drog ra phy	ad vēr si ty	in dēm ni ty
phî los o phy	dî ver si ty	so lem ni ty
a eăd e my	ne çēs si ty	fra tēr ni ty
e eôn o my	î den ti ty	e ter ni ty
a năt o my	eon eăv i ty	băr băr i ty
zo ôt o my	de prav i ty	vul gar i ty
e pîph a ny	lon gēv i ty	dis par i ty
phî lăn thro py	ae elîv i ty	çe lēb ri ty
mis an thro py	na tiv i ty	a lăe ri ty
pe rîph e ry	ae tiv i ty	sin çēr i ty
ăr tîl le ry	eap tiv i ty	çe ler i ty
hŷ drōp a thy	fes tiv i ty	te mer i ty
de lîv er y	per plēx i ty	in teg ri ty
dis cōv er y	eon vax i ty	dis tîl lar y

HĀ, LĀST, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒY, THĒR; ŌST; HĒRD, MĀRINE; LĒNK;

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

Hydropathy, or water cure, is a mode of treating diseases by the copious use of pure water.

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in shorthand.

Zoögraphy is a description of animals; but zoölogy means the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the exact delineation of a place or region.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

Hydrography is the description of seas and other waters, or the art of forming charts.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind; but misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind.

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among Christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins, gauze and ribbons; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.

No. 118.—CXVIII.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ju rĭd' i eal	fa năt' i çism	ob lĭv' i on
eon viv i al	ex ôr di um	in eög ni to
dĭ äg o nal	mil lĕn ni um	eo pärt ner ship
pen tag o nal	re püb lie an	dis sĭm i lar
tra dĩ tion al	me rĭd i an	ver năe ũ lar
in tĕn tion al	un năt ũ ral	o rae ũ lar
per pet ũ al	eon jĕet ũr al	or bĭe ũ lar
ha bĭt ũ al	çen trĭp e tal	par tie ũ lar
e vĕnt ũ al	eon tin ũ al	ir rĕg ũ lar
un mĕr çi ful	ef fĕet ũ al	bĭ vălv ũ lar

MOVA, SÓN, WOLF, PÓOT, MÓON, ÔR; HYLE, FULL; HÛHT; S=K; É=J; Ë=Z; OH=SH.

un pöp' ũ lar	a năl' ỹ sis	ex tēm' po re
trī ăṅ gu lar	de lĩr i ous	en tăb la tũre
pa rĩsh ion er	in dũs tri ous	dis eom fit ũre
dĩ ăm e ter	il lus tri ous	pro eon sul ship
ad mĩn is ter	las çiv i ous	dis eon so late
em bās sa dor	ob liv i ous	a pos to late
pro gẽn i tor	a nôm a lous	ob sē qui ous
eom pōs i tor	e pĩt o mĩze	oe eā şion al
me trop o lis	a pōs ta tĩze	pro pōr tion al
e phēm e ris	im mōr tal ize	heb dōm a dal

No. 119.—CXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND. **a**, UNMARKED, IN **ate**, DOES NOT HAVE ITS FULL LONG SOUND.

as sīm' i lāte	eon tām' i nāte
prog nōs tie āte	dis sēm i nāte
per ăm bu lāte	re erĩm i nāte
e jae ũ lāte	a bōm i nāte
im mae ũ lāte	pre dom i nāte
ma trĩe ũ lāte	in tēm per ate
ges tie ũ lāte	re gẽn er āte, v.
in oe ũ lāte	eo óp er āte
eo ăg ũ lāte	ex ăs per āte
de pöp ũ lāte	eom mĩş er āte
eon grāt ũ lāte	in vêt er ate
ea pĩt ũ lāte	re ỹt er āte
ex pōst ũ lāte	ob lit er āte
a māl ga māte	e vāe ũ āte
ex hĩl a rāte	at tẽn u āte, v.
le gĩt i māte, v.	ex ten ũ āte
ap prōx i māte	in ăd e quate
eon eāt e nāte	ef fēet ũ āte
sub ôr di nāte, v.	per pet ũ āte
o rĩc i nāte	ae ăăc cĩn āte

BĀR, LĀST, GĀNE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒT, THĒRE; ŌST; HĒRD, MARĪNE; LĪNK;

pro erās' ti nāte
 pre dēs ti nāte, *v.*
 eom pās sion āte, *v.*
 dis pas sion ate
 af fēe tion ate
 un fōrt ū nate
 e măn çi pāte
 de līb er āte, *v.*
 in eār çer āte
 eon fēd er āte, *v.*
 eon sīd er ate
 pre pōn der āte
 im mod er ate
 ae cěl er āte

in dīe' a tīve
 pre rōg a tīve
 ir rēl a tīve
 ap pel la tīve
 eon tem pla tīve
 su pēr la tīve
 āl ter na tīve
 de elār a tīve
 eom par a tīve
 im pēr a tīve
 in dem ni fȳ
 per sōn i fȳ
 re stōr a tīve
 dis quāl i fȳ

No. 120.—CXX.

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

al lū' vi on	sa lū' bri oūs	lux ū' ri oūs
pe trō le um	im pē ri ous	vo lu mi nous
çe ru le an	mys te ri ous	o bē di ent
le vī a than	la bō ri ous	ex pe di ent
lī brā ri an	in glo ri ous	in gre di ent
a gra ri an	çen so ri ous	im mū ni ty
pre ea ri oūs	vie to ri ous	eom mu ni ty
vī ea ri ous	no to ri ous	im pu ni ty
ne fa ri ous	ux o ri ous	eom plā çen çy
gre ga ri ous	in jū ri ous	in dē çen çy
o va ri ous	pe nū ri ous	di plō ma çy
op prō bri ous	ū sū ri ous*	trans pâr en çy

A library is a collection of books.

A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.

The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.

That is precarious which is uncertain. Life and health are precarious.

* Pronounced *yoo-shoo' ri-oūs*.

MOYE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÖR; EYLE, FÜLL; EYEST; G=E; É=J; F=Z; GH=SH.

Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called penurious.

Escape or exemption from punishment is impunity.

Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

We speak of the transparency of glass, water, etc.

No. 121.—CXXI.

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIFTH.

im ma te ri ä́l' i ty

in di vi s i b́il i ty

in di vid ū ä́l i ty

in eom pat i b́il i ty

in de struet i b́il i ty

im per çep ti b́il i ty

ir re sist i b́il i ty

in eom bus ti b́il i ty

im pen e tra b́il' i ty

in el i gi b́il i ty

im mal le a b́il i ty

per pen die ū lăr i ty

in eom press i b́il i ty

in de fen si b́il i ty

val e tu di nā ri an

an ti trin i ta ri an

WORDS OF EIGHT SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SIXTH.

un in tel li gi b́il' i ty

in eom pre hen si b́il' i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.

The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.

The incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We can not doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

Asbestos is noted for its incombustibility.

SEE, LAST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; SEE, PREY, THERE; SET; SIRD, MARINE; LINK;

No. 122.—CX XII.

WORDS IN WHICH *th* HAS ITS ASPIRATED SOUND.

ē' ther	thor' ough	ath lēt' ie
jā' cīnth	thīr' teen	me theg' lin
thē' sis	thou' sand	ea thār' tie
ze' nith	ā' the ism	a the 1st' ie
thīck' et	thē' o ry	the o rēt' ie al
thūn' der	the' o rem	me thōd' ie al
thīs' tle	hỹ' a cīnth	math e māt' ies
thrōs' tle	eāth' o lie	le vī' a than
throt' tle	ap' o thegm	en thū' si asm
thīrst' y	thūn' der bōlt	an tīp' a thy
thrīft' y	ēp' i thet	a rīth' me tie
lěngth' wīse	lāb' ỹ rīnth	an tīth' e sis
thrēat' en ing	lēth' ar gy	mis ān' thro py
au' thor	pleth' o ry	phī lan' thro py
au' thor ize	pleth' o rie	ean thār' i dēs
au thōr' i ty	sỹm' pa thy	the ōē' ra ỳ
au thōr' i ta tīve	ām' a ranth	the ol' o gy
mēth' od	am' e thỹst	the od' o līte
ān' them	ap' a thy	ther mom' e ter
dīph' thong	æs thēt' ies	ea thol' i eon
[dīf' thong]	thīr' ti eth	mỹ thol' o gy
ēth' ies	sỹn' the sis	or thog' ra phy
pān' ther	pan thē' on	hỹ poth' e sis
Sab' bath	e the' re al	lī thog' ra phy
thīm' ble	eān' tha ris	lī thot' o my
Thūs' day	ea thē' dral	a poth' e ea ry
trīph' thong	ū re' thrā	ap o thē' o sis
in thrall'	au thēn' tie	pōl' ỹ the ism
a thwart'	pa thet' ie	bīb lī o thē' eal
be trōth'	syn thet' ie	ieh thy ōl' o gy
thīr' ty	a eān' thus	or nī thol' o gy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓN; RYLA, FYLL; RYET; C=K; É=J; Ğ=Z; QH=SH.

No. 123.—CXXIII.

WORDS IN WHICH **th** HAS ITS VOCAL SOUND.

ēi' ther	něth' er	bróth' er
nei ther	weth er	wor thy (<i>wúr thy</i>)
hea then	prith ee	móth er
elōth ier (<i>-yer</i>)	búr then	smoth er
rāth er	south ern	oth er
fath om	těth er	with ers
gath er	thith er	be nēath'
hith er	with er	be queath
fūr ther	lāth er	with draw
brěth ren	fā ther	an óth' er
whith er	far thing	to ġěth er
whěth er	fūr thest	thère with al'
lēath er	póth er	nev er the lěss
feath er	broth el	

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents.

How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124.—CXXIV.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

ae eóm' plish	dĩ mĩn' ish	ex tĩn' ġuish
es tǎb lish	ad mǎn ish	re lĩn quish
em běl lish	pre mon ish	ex eũl pāte
a bǎl ish	as ton ish	eon trīb ūte
re nlěn ish	dis tĩn ōnish	re mǎn strance

BİR, LİST, GÄR, FÄLL, WHÄT; HÄR, PRÄT, THÄR; ÖFT; BÄRD, MARÄR; LÄNK;

em broid' er	mo mēnt' oūs	trī ūmph' ant
re join der	por tēnt ous	as sāl ant
ADJECTIVES.	a būn dant	so nō roūs
e nōr moūs	re dun dant	a çē tous
dis ās trous	dis eōr dant	eon eā vous

A man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.

Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

No. 125.—C X X V.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

in ter mē' di ate	e qui pōn' der ate
dis pro pōr tion ate	pār ti çip i al
çēr e mō ni al	in di vid ū al
mat ri mo ni al	in ef fēet ū al
pat ri mo ni al	in tel leet ū al
an ti mo ni al	pu sil lān i moūs
tes ti mo ni al	dis in gēn ū oūs
im ma tē ri al	in sig nif i eant
mağ is te ri al	e qui pōn der ant
min is te ri al	çir eum ām bi ent
im me mō ri al	an ni vēr sa ry
sen a to ri al	pār lia mēnt a ry
die ta to ri al	tes ta ment a ry
e qua to ri al	al i ment a ry
in ar tle ū late	sup ple ment a ry
il le git i mate	el e ment a ry
in de tērm in ate	sat is fāe to ry

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÔR; BÛLE, PÛLL; EÛST; G=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; QH=SH

eon tra dĭe' to ry
val e die to ry
in tro dŭe to ry
trig o nŏm e try
a re om e try
mis çel lā ne oŭs
sub ter ra ne ous
sue çe da ne ous
sī mul ta ne ous
in stan ta ne ous

hom o gē' ne oŭs
eon tu me li ous
ae ri mō ni ous
par si mo ni ous
del e tē ri ous
mer i tō ri ous
dis o bē di ent
in ex pe di ent
eon ti nū i ty
im pro prī e ty

Senate originally signified a council of elders; for the Romans committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was—old men for counsel, young men for war. But in modern times the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang-outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous.

Reproachful language is contumelious or contemptuous.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time.

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.—CXXVI.

dĕlve	eāsh	smāsh	pĭsh	tĕxt
twelve	dash	rash	wish	twĭxt
nĕrve	gash	erash	gŭsh	minx
eŭrve	hash	trash	hush	sphinx
ĕlf	lash	flĕsh	blush	chānge
shelf	flash	mesh	erush	mānge
self	plash	fresn	frush	rānge
pelf	slash	dĭsh	tush	grānge
āsh	mash	fish	nĕxt	fŏrĕe

hā, lāst, cāst, fāll, whāt; hēst, frēt, thāst; ēst; mēd, māst; lēst;

bāste	flūte	light	nīght	frounce
chaste	mute	blight	wīght	rounce
haste	brūte	plight	right	trounce
waste	fight	sight	tight	ehāsm
lūte	bright	slight	blowze	prīsm

MONOSYLLABLES WITH th VOCAL.

the	thȳ	thēm	tīthe	smōōth
thōse	thēn	thence	lithe	sōōthe
this	thūs	thēse	writhe	they
thāt	thou	thān	scȳthe	thēre
thīne	thee	blithe	thōugh	thēir

THE FOLLOWING, WHEN NOUNS, HAVE THE ASPIRATED SOUND OF **th** IN THE SINGULAR NUMBER, AND THE VOCAL IN THE PLURAL.

bāth	bāthʃ	swāth	swāthʃ	mouth	mouthʃ
lāth	lāthʃ	elōth	elōthʃ	wrēath	wrēathʃ
pāth	pāthʃ	mōth	mōthʃ	shēath	shēathʃ

Twelve things make a dozen.

To delve is to dig in the ground.

When the nerves are affected the hands shake.

Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.

Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

Cash formerly meant a chest, but it now signifies money.

An elf is an imaginary being or a being of the fancy.

A flash of lightning som times hurts the eyes.

Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.

Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.

Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.

A grange is a farm and farmhouse.

A forge is a place where iron is hammered.

A rounce is the handle of a printing press.

To frounce is to curl or frizzle, as the hair.

Great haste often makes waste.

It is no more right to steal apples or watermelons from another's garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides, it is the meanest of all low tricks to

mqvz, sön, wqlz, fööt, möön, öz; xylz, fylz; xylt; e=x; é=j; ü=z; qn=an.

creep into a man's inclosure to take his property. How much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears, or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in so mean a trick!

No. 127.—CXXVII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **h** IS PRONOUNCED BEFORE **w**; THUS *whale* IS PRONOUNCED hwäle; *when*, hwen.

whāle	whēt	whīz	whīp stöck
whēat	whīch	whêre	whis per
wharf	whilk	whey	whis ky
what	whiff	whēr'ry	whis ker
wheel	whig	wheth er	whis fle
wheeze	whim	whet stōne	whith er
whee'dle	whin	whif fle	whit lōw
whīne	whip	whig gish	whit tle
while	whēlm	whig gism	whīrl
white	whelp	whim per	whirl pōol
whi'ten	when	whīm sey	whirl wind
white wash	whence	whin ny	whirl bāt
whi tish	whisk	whip eōrd	whirl i gīg
whi ting	whist	whip grāft	wharf āge
whȳ	whit	whip saw	wharf in ger

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS **w** IS SILENT.

whō	whō ev'er
whom	who so ēv'er
whose	whom so ēv'er
whōle	whōle'sāle
whōōp	whōle sōme

Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes.

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates, and the flour makes our finest bread.

SAR, LAST, GARE, FALL, WHAT; HEE, PREY, THERE; GET; NEED, MARINE; LINK;

Wharves are structures built for the convenience of lading and unlading ships.

Wheels are most admirable instruments of conveyance; carts, wagons, gigs, and coaches run on wheels.

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings.

This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

White is not so properly a color as a want of all color.

One of the first things a little boy tries to get is a knife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.

The love of whisky has brought many a strong fellow to a disgraceful death.

Whiskers are thought by some to afford protection to the throat in cold weather.

No. 128.—CXXVIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, X PASSES INTO THE SOUND OF **gz**.

ex ãet'	ex äg' ger äte	ex ôr' di um
ex ält'	ex am' ine	ex ôt' ie
ex ëmpt'	ex am' ple	ex ëm' plar
ex ërt'	ex an' i mäte	ex' em pla ry
ex haust'	ex as' per äte	ex em' pli fy
ex hôrt'	ex ëe' ü tive	ex emp' tion
ex île', v.	ex ee' ü tor	ex ôn' er äte
ex îst'	ex ee' ü trix	ex ôr' ki tançe
ex ült'	ex hîb' it	ex or' bi tant
ex hâle'	ex ist' ënçe	ex ü' ber ant

The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require, or compel to yield.

Astronomers can, by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising and setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government.

An exordium is a preface or preamble.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOÖN, ÖE; RYLE, PÜLL; EXIST; E=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; 9H=SH.

“Take away your exactions from my people.” *Heek.* xlv. 9.
 To exist signifies to be, or to have life. The soul is immortal;
 it will never cease to exist.
 We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen rival.
 It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.
 We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.
 Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.
 Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time the
 ground is exhausted of water.
 An exile is one who is banished from his country.
 In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.
 Examine the Scriptures daily and carefully, and set an example
 of good works.
 An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate after
 the death of the testator who makes the will.
 The President of the United States is the chief executive officer
 of the government.
 Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.
 Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.
 The earth often produces exuberant crops.
 Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome services.

No. 129.—C X X I X.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **tian** AND **tion** ARE PRONOUNCED
 NEARLY **chun**.

bäs' tion	fūs' tian	eom būs' tion
Chrīs tian	eon gēs' tion	in dĩ gēs' tion
mīx tion	dĩ gēs tion	ex haūs' tion
quēs tion	ad mīx tion	sug gēs tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **i** IN AN UNACCENTED SYLLABLE
 AND FOLLOWED BY A VOWEL, HAS A LIQUID SOUND, LIKE
y CONSONANT; THUS *alien* IS PRONOUNCED *āl'yen*, AND
clothier, *elōfh'yer*.

āl' ien (-yen)	sāv' ior (-yur)	sēn' ior (-yur)
eōurt ier	pāv ior	bīl ioūs
elāfh ier	iūn ior	hill ion

BĀR, LĀST, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒT, THĒR; ŌST; HĒRD, MARĒR; LĒK;

bīll' iards	vāl' iant	eom pān' ion
eūll ion	òn ion	ras eal ion
mīll ion	bułl ion	do mīn ion
min ion	āl ien āte	mo dill ion
mill ionth	bīl ia ry	o pin ion
pill ion	brill ian cy	re bēll ion
pin ion	brill iant ly	re bell ioūs
ròn ion	mil ia ry	čī vīl ian
seull ion	vāl iant ly	dis ūn ion
trīll ion	val iant ness	be hāv ior
trūnn ion	eom mūn' ion	pe eūl iar
brīll iant	ver mīl ion	in tăgl io
fil ial	pa vīl ion	se ragl io
eōll ier	pōs till ion	fa mīl iar ize
pānn ier	fa mil iar	o pin ion ist
pōn iard	bat tāl ion	o pin ion ā ted

No. 130.—C X X X

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE SYLLABLES **sier** AND **zier** ARE PRONOUNCED **zher** OR **zhur**, **sion** ARE PRONOUNCED **zhun**, AND **sia** ARE PRONOUNCED **zha**.

brā' sier	pro fū' sion	il lū' sion
gla zier	a brā sion	in fu sion
gra zier	eol lū sion	in vā sion
hō sier	eon elu sion	suf fū sion
o sier	eon fu sion	dis suā sion
ero sier	eor rō sion	per sua sion
fū sion	oe eā sion	am brō giā
af fu' sion	per va sion	am bro gīal
eo hē sion	e lū sion	ob trų sion
ad he sion	dif fu sion	de trų sion
de lū sion	dis plō sion	in trų sion
e rō sion	ex plo sion	pro trų sion
e vā sion	ef fū sion	ex trų sion

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖE; HYLE, FÜLL; HÛST; GÄ-K; É=J; F=Z; GH=CH.

IN SOME OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE TERMINATING SYLLABLE IS PRONOUNCED ZHURH, AND IN OTHERS THE VOWEL **i** MAY BE CONSIDERED TO HAVE THE SOUND OF **y**.

ab sçis' gion	pro vis' ion	in çis' ion
eol lig ion	re vis ion	mis pris ion
de çis ion	re sçis ion	pre vis ion
de ris ion	eon çis ion	e lÿs ian
e lig ion	ex çis ion	çir eum çis' ion
pre çis ion	dī vis ion	sub dī vis ion

No. 131.—CXXXI.

WORDS IN WHICH **c** BEFORE **h** HAS THE SOUND OF **k**.

Christ	ehēm' ist	ăn' eho rīte
ehyle	Christ mas	āreh i teet
sehēme	Chris tian	areh i trāve
āehe	dis tieh	areh e tÿpe
ehāsm	ēeh o	hēp tar ehÿ
ehriſm	ehrōn ie	māeh i nāte
ehōrd	sehēd ūle	Chris ten dōm
ehÿme	pās ehal	brāeh i al
lōeh	ehōl er	laeh rÿ mal
sehōol	ehō rist	sae eha rīne
ehoir (<i>kwir</i>)	sehōl ar	sÿn ehro nigm
ehō' rus	mon areh	Mīeh ael mas
eho ral	stōm aeh	ehōr is ter
ār ehīves	ăn' ar ehÿ	ehron i ele
ehā os	ehrÿs o līte	ōr ehēs trā
ēp oeh	ehār ae ter	pā tri areh
ī ehor	eat e ehigm	eū eha rist
ō eher	pēn ta teūeh	ehi mē' rā
tro ehee	sep ul eher	pa rō ehī al
ăn ehor	teeh nie al	eha mē le on

BÄR, LÄST, GÄRR, FALL, WHAT; HÉR, PRÛY, THÉR; ÖET; SÛED, MARÛNE; LÛNK;

ehro mät'ie	syn ěe' do ehe	the ōm' a eh y
me ehan ie	mo näreh ie al	měl'an ehol y
eha ōtie	bron ehōt o my	pā tri äreh y
seho lās tie	ehro nol o gy	hī er areh y
ea ehĕx y	ehī rog ra phy	ōl i gar eh y
eha lýb e ate	eho rog ra phy	eat e ehēt'ie al
a nāeh ro niſm	ehro nom e ter	ieh thý ōl o gy

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo.

The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.

No. 132.—CXXXII.

WORDS IN WHICH **g**, BEFORE **e**, **i** AND **y**, HAS ITS HARD OR CLOSE SOUND.

gēar	ĕa' ġer	erāg' ġed	gīb' boūs
gēese	mēa ġer	dīg ġer	gīd dy
gēld	ġew gaw	dig ġing	gīg gle
gīft	tī ġer	rig ġing	gīg gling
gīve	tō ġed	rigġed (<i>rigd</i>)	gīg gler
gīg	bīg ġin	rig ġer	giz zard
gīld	brāg ġer	flāg ġing	gīm let
gīmp	dag ġer	flag ġy	gīrl ish
gīrd	erag ġy	sōg ġy	jāg ġed
gīrth	būg ġy	gīb ber ish	jāg ġy

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOON, ÖR; RYLL, PULL; RYIST; C=X; Ç=J; G=Z; QH=SH.

lëgged *	twigged *	nög' ġin	gäg' ġing
leg' ġin	twig' ġy	tär ġet	bragged *
pīg ġer y	wäg ġing	floggged *	brag' ġing
quäg ġy	wag' ġish	flog' ġing	bag' ġing
rag' ġed	au' ġer	ġift ed	ġeld ing
trig' ġer	bög' ġy	hügged *	ġild ing
seräg' ġed	fog' ġy	hug' ġing	ġild ed
serag' ġy	elogged *	shrugged *	ġild er
shag' ġy	elog' ġing	shrug' ġing	swäg' ġer
shag' ġed	elog' ġy	rug' ġed	swag' ġy
slüg' ġish	eogged *	tugged *	ġird le
lug' ġer	bäg' ġy	tug' ġing	ġird er
snäg' ġed	dög' ġed	lugged *	be' ġin'
snag' ġy	dog' ġish	lug' ġing	wägged *
sprig' ġy	jogged *	mug' ġy	wag' ġer y
stäg' ġer	jog' ġing	fägged *	lög' ġer hëad
stag' ġers	jog' ġer	fag' ġing	to' ġëth' er

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

IN THE FOLLOWING, C OR G ENDING A SYLLABLE HAVING A PRIMARY OR A SECONDARY ACCENT, IS SOUNDED AS S AND J RESPECTIVELY.

mäg' ie	täç' it	päç' i fy
träç' ie	aç' i tâte	pag' i nal
aç' ile	lëç' i ble	rëç' i çide
aç' id	vīg' i lant	reg' i men
dīg' it	rëç' i ment	reg' is ter
fäç' ile	preç' e dent	speç' i fy
fräç' ile	preç' i pīçe	mäç' er äte
frīg' id	reç' i pe	maç' is trâte
rig' id	deç' i mal	maç' is tra çy
pläç' id	deç' i mâte	träç' e dy
vīg' il	läç' er äte	vīç' i naçe

* The starred words are pronounced as one syllable.

BĀR, LĀST, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒT, THĒR; ŌT; MĒD, MARĒN; LIK;

vēg' e tâte	pār tiç' i pâte	au then tiç' i ty
veg e ta ble	sim pliç i ty	e las tiç i ty
lōg ie	me diç i nal	du o dēc i mo
proç ess	so liç i tūde	in ea pāç i tâte
eog i tâte	trī pliç i ty	ab o rīg i nal
proç e ny	ver tiç i ty	ee çen triç i ty
il liç' it	rus tiç i ty	mu çi lāg i noūs
im pliç it	ex āg ger āte	mul ti pliç i ty
e liç it	mor daç i ty	per spi eāç i ty
ex pliç it	pub liç i ty	per ti naç i ty
so liç it	o pāç i ty	taç i tūr ni ty
im āg īne	ra paç i ty	mağ is tē ri al
au daç i ty	sa gaç i ty	a trōç' i ty
ea paç i ty	bel liç er ent	fe roç i ty
fu gaç i ty	o rīg i nal	ve loç i ty
lo quaç i ty	ar miç er oūs	rhi noç e rōs
men daç i ty	ver tiç i nous	reç i proç' i ty
il lēg i ble	re frig er ate	im āg in ā' tion
o rīg i nāte	reç i tā' tion	ex āg ger a tion
so liç i tor	veg e ta tion	re frig er a tion
fe liç i ty	āg i ta tion	so liç i ta tion
mu niç i pal	eog i ta tion	fe liç i ta tion
an tiç i pâte	o le āg i noūs	lēg er de mǎin'

No. 134.—CXXXIV.

WORDS IN WHICH **ce**, **ci**, **ti** AND **si**, ARE SOUNDED AS **sh**.

Grē' cian	eōn' sciencē	nūp' tial
grā ciouš	eāp tiouš	pār tial
spa cious	fae tious	es sēn' tial
spē cious	fīe tious	po ten tial
spe ciēs	lūs cious	pro vīn cial
sō cial	frāe tious	pru dēn tial
gēn tian	eau tious	eom mēr cial
tēr tian	eōn scious	im pār tial

MOV, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖE; RYLA, PÜLL; RYIST; C=K; Ç=J; Š=Z; QH=SH.

sub stán' tial	fe rō' cioūs	lī cēn' tioūs
eon fi dēn' tial	lo quā cious	in eāu tious
pen i ten tial	ra pa cious	ef fi eā' cious
prov i den tial	sa ga cious	os ten ta tious
rev e ren tial	te na cious	per spi ea cious
e qui nōe tial	vex a tious	per ti na cious
in flu ěn tial	vī va cious	eon sci ěn tious
pes ti len tial	vo ra cious	pā' tient
au dā' cioūs	ve ra cious	quō tient
ea pa cious	erus ta ceous	ān cient
fa cē tious	eon tēn tious	trān sient
fal lā cious	in fee tious	pār ti āl' i ty
a trō cious	sen ten tious	īm par ti al' i ty

No. 135.—CXXXV.

WORDS IN WHICH **ci** AND **ti** ARE SOUNDED AS **sh**, AND IN PRONUNCIATION ARE UNITED TO THE PRECEDING SYLLABLE.

prē' cioūs (<i>prēsh'</i> -)	mo nī' tion	ma gī' cian
spē cial (<i>spēsh' al</i>)	mu nī' tion	ma lī cioūs
vī cioūs	eon trī' tion	mi lī tiā
ad dī' tion	at trī' tion	mu gī cian
am bī' tion	nu trī' tion	of fī cial
aus pī' cious	eog nī' tion	pa trī' cian
of fī' cious	ig nī' tion	pār tī' tion
ea prī' cious	eon dī' tion	per dī' tion
nu trī' tious	de fī' cient	per nī' cious
de lī' cious	de lī' cioūs	pe tī' tion
am bī' tious	dis erē' tion	pro fī' cient
fae tī' tious	e dī' tion	phŷ gī' cian
fie tī' tious	ef fī' cient	po gī' tion
den tī' tion	fla gī' tioūs	pro pī' tioūs
fru ī' tion	fru ī' tion	se dī' tion
es pē' cial	ju dī' cial	se dī' tioūs
op tī' cian	lo gī' cian	sol stī' tial

BĀE, LĀST, GĀBE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒE, PREY, THĒRE; ŌET; HŪED, MARINE; LĪNK;

suf fī' cient	ap po sĩ' tion	av a rī' cioūs
sus pī cioūs	eb ul lī tion	in ău spī cioūs
vo lī tion	er ụ dĩ tion	ben e fī cial
ab o lī' tion	ex hi bī tion	eo a lī tion
ae qui sĩ' tion	im po sĩ' tion	eom pe tī tion
ad mo nī' tion	op po sĩ' tion	eom po sĩ' tion
ad ven tī tioūs	prej ũ dĩ cial	def i nī' tion
am mu nī' tion	pol i tī cian	dem o lī' tion
pre mo nī' tion	prep o sĩ' tion	dep o sĩ' tion
dis qui sĩ' tion	prop o sĩ' tion	dis po sĩ' tion
in qui sĩ' tion	pro hi bī' tion	prae tī' tion er
rep e tī' tion	su per fī cial	a rith me tī' cian
in hi bī' tion	su per stī' tion	ae a de mī cian
ex po sĩ' tion	sup po sĩ' tion	ge om e trī cian
ap pa rī' tion	sur rep tī tioūs	in ju dĩ' cioūs
ăr tī fī cial	měr e trī cioūs	de fī' cien ợ

No. 136.—C X X X V I.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **ci** AND **ti** ARE PRONOUNCED LIKE **shi**, AS *associate* (as so shī' āte).

as sō' ci āte	ne gō' ti āte	ex eru' ci āte
eon sō ci āte	in sā ti āte	pro pī ti āte
ap prē ci āte	an nūn ci āte	e nūn ci āte
de pre ci āte	lī cēn ti ate	de nūn ci āte
e mā ci āte	sub stan ti āte	dis sō ci āte
ex pā ti āte	no vī ti ate	sā' ti āte
in gra ti āte	of fī ci āte	vī ti āte

No. 137.—C X X X V I I.

THE FOLLOWING WORDS, ENDING IN **ic**, MAY HAVE, AND SOME OF THEM OFTEN DO HAVE, THE SYLLABLE **al** ADDED AFTER **ic**, AS *comic*, *comical*; AND THE ADVERBS IN **ly** DERIVED FROM THESE WORDS ALWAYS HAVE **al**, AS IN *classically*.

eāu' stie	elīn' ie	erīt' ie	ēth' ie
çēn trie	eōm ie	eū bie	eth nie
elās sie	eon ie	çyn ie	lōg ie

NGŨ, SÓN, WOLF, FỐT, MŨN, Ô; RŨL, PŨLL; XŨT; Ơ=K; Ơ=J; Ơ=Z; Ơ=SH

lŷr' ie	ôp' tie	stăt' ie	trăg' ie
măg ie	phthŷ ie	stō ie	tŷp ie
mũ sie	skêp tie	stŷp tie	rũs tie
mŷs tie	sphêr ie	tôp ie	grăph ie

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.
THESE MAY RECEIVE THE TERMINATION **al** FOR THE ADJECTIVE, AND TO THAT MAY BE ADDED **ly** TO FORM THE ADVERB; AS, *agrestic, agrestical, agrestically.*

a erôn' ye	ge nêr' ie	Pla tôn' ie
a grês tie	gŷm năs tie	pneũ măt ie
al ehem ie	har môn ie	po lêm ie
as çet ie	He bră ie	prag măt ie
ath let ie	hêr mêt ie	pro lîf ie
au then tie	hŷs ter ie	pro phêt ie
băr băr ie	î rôn ie	rhap sôd ie
bo tan ie	in trîn sie	ro măn tie
ea thăr tie	la eôn ie	ru bîf ie
elas sîf ie	lu çîf ie	sa tîr ie
eos mêt ie	mag nêt ie	schŷs măt ie
dî dăe tie	mag nîf ie	seho las tie
do mês tie	ma jês tie	seor bũ tie
dog măt ie	me ehăn ie	so phîs tie
dra mat ie	mo nas tie	sper măt ie
Drŷ id ie	mor bîf ie	sta lăe tie
dys pêp tie	nu mêr ie	stig mat ie
ee çen trie	ob stet rie	sŷm mêt rie
ee lee tie	or găn ie	syn ôd ie
ee stăt ie	os sîf ie	ter rîf ie
e lăe trie	pa çîf ie	the ist ie
em pîr ie	pa thêt ie	tŷ răn nie
êr răt ie	pe dănt ie	e lăs tie
fa nat ie	phleg mat ie	bôm bast ie
fo rên sie	phre nêt ie	sta tîst ie

RĀ, LĀT, GĀR, PĀL, WHĀT; HĒ, PĒY, THĒR; ĠET; HĒD, MĀRĒW; LĒK;

WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

ae a dēm' ie	dol o rīf' ie	par a lýt' ie
al ehem ĭst ie	em blem āt ie	par a phrāst ie
al pha bēt ie	en er gēt ie	par a sīt ie
ap o pleē tie	e nig māt ie	par en thēt ie
an a lōg ie	ep i lēp tie	par a bōl ie
an a lýt ie	ep i dem ie	path o log ie
an a tōm ie	ep i sōd ie	pe ri od ie
ap os tol ie	eū eha rīst ie	phil o log ie
a rith mēt ie	ex e gēt ie	phil o soph ie
as tro lōg ie	frīg or ĭf ie	phil an throp ie
as tro nom ie	gē o lōg ie	Phar i sā ie
a the ĭst ie	gē o mēt rie	prob lem āt ie
at mos phēr ie	hem is phēr ie	pu ri tan ie
bar o met rie	his tri ōn ie	pyr a mīd ie
be a tīf ie	hyp o erīt ie	pyr o tēeh nie
bī o grāph ie	hỹ per bōl ie	sčī en tīf ie
eab a līst ie	hỹ po stāt ie	sye o phānt ie
Cal vin ist ie	hỹ po thēt ie	syl lo gīs tie
eas ū ist ie	id i ōt ie	sym pa thēt ie
eat e ehēt ie	in e lāst ie	sys tem āt ie
eat e gōr ie	Jae o bīn ie	tal is man ie
ehro no log ie	math e māt ie	the o lōg ie
dem o erāt ie	met a phōr ie	the o erāt ie
dī a bōl ie	met a phỹs ie	the o rēt ie
dī a lēe tic	myth o lōg ie	to po grāph ie
dip lo māt ie	ne o tēr ie	tỹ po graph ie
dī a mēt rie	or tho grāph ie	zo o lōg ie
dī ū ret ie	pan the ĭst ie	gē o çēn trie

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air in winter and summer.

The mineralogist arranges his specimens in a scientific manner

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ŌE; RŪLE, PŪLL; RŪST; e=x; é=j; ġ=z; qh=sh.

WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH.

an ti seor bū' tie	gen e a lǒg' ie
ar is to erăt ie	lex i eo grăph ie
ehar ae ter ĩs tie	mon o syl lăb ie
ee ele ģi ăs tie	or ni tho lǒg ie
en thu ģi as tie	os te o log ie
en to mo lǒg ie	phys i o log ie
ep i gram măt ie	ieh thŷ o log ie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS RARELY OR NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION al.

quăd răt' ie	găl' lie	plăs' tie
eăth' o lie	Gǒth ie	pŭb lie
çe phăl' ie	hŷm nie	Pŭ nie
eha ăt ie	ĩ tăl' ie	re pŭb' lie
eon çen trie	me dal lie	tăe' tie
e lē' ģi ae	me te őr' ie	ăre tie
ee stăt' ie	me tăl' lie	pěp tie
ěp' ie	O lŷm pie	e lăs' tie
ex ăt' ie	par e gǒr' ie	çŷs' tie

THE FOLLOWING WORDS USUALLY OR ALWAYS END IN al.

bĭb' li eal	il lǒg' ie al	eǒm' ie al
ea nǒn' ie al	in ĩm i eal	mět ri eal
ehĩ měr ie al	me thǒd ie al	phŷs ie al
elěr' ie al	făr' çi eal	prăe ti eal
eǒg mi eal	měd i eal	răd i eal
eôr ti eal	trǒp ie al	věr ti eal
do mĭn' i eal	top ie al	vôr ti eal
fĭn' i eal	drop si eal	whĭm ģi eal

THE FOLLOWING WORDS NEVER TAKE THE TERMINATION al.

ap o strǒph' ie	plěth' o rie	ear bǒn' ie
ehǒl' er ie	ear bǒl' ie	târ' mer ie
lŭ na tie	sul phŭ rie	ovh thăl' mie

ÂN, LÂST, GÂRE, FÂLL, WHAT; HÊ, PREY, THÊRE; ÔST; HÊD, MARINE; LIK;

WORDS ENDING IN **an, en, or on**, IN WHICH THE VOWEL IS MUTE OR SLIGHTLY PRONOUNCED.

ărt' i san	eoûr' te san	ôr' i son
bên i son	gâr ri son	pâr' ti san
ea pār' i son	çît i zen	û' ni son
eom par i son	dên i zen	vên' i son *

WORDS ENDING IN **ism**, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

mo năs' ti çism	pröp a gand' ism
ne ôl' o çism	per i pa têt' i çism
ăt' ti çism	pro vîn' cial ism
göth i çism	ăn' gli çism
pa răl' o çism	van dal ism
A mēr i ean ism	gal li çism
ěp' i eū rism	pěd a gog ism
Jēs ū it ism	pū ri tan ism
līb er tin ism	Preş by tē' ri an ism
ma tē' ri al ism	pār' a sit ism
môn' o the ism	par al lel ism
năt ū ral ism	fă vor it ism
pā tri ot ism	so çin' i an ism
pöl ŷ the ism	pa răeh ro nişm
prös e lýt ism	re püb lie an ism
phăr i sa ism	see tã ri an ism
Pröt est ant ism	seho lãs ti çism

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

WORDS ENDING IN **ize**, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

ău' thor ize	mör' al ize	măg' net ize
băs tard ize	drăm a tize	möd ern ize
çiv il ize	ēm pha size	ăg o nize
eăn on ize	găl van ize	pül ver ize
lē gal ize	hēr bo rize	stēr il ize

* Pronounced *vên' i-zen* or *vên' zn.*

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖE; RYLA, PÜLL; RYIST; E=K; Ê=J; Æ=Z; ØH=SH.

süb' si dize	ôr' gan ize	dräm' a tize
tÿr an nize	păt ron ize	iēr til ize
sÿs tem ize	săt ĩr ize	ī dol ize
mēth od ize	tăn tal ize	mēl o dize
joûr nal ize	vō eal ize	meş mer ize
brÿ tal ize	eau ter ize	pō lar ize
eöl o nize	bār bar ize	rē al ize
ēn er gize	bōt a nize	thē o rize
ē qual ize	dās tard ize	trăn quil ize
hū man ize	dēt o nize	tēm po rize
Ju da ize	dög ma tize	Rō man ize

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

WORDS OF FOUR AND FIVE SYLLABLES, RETAINING THE ACCENT OF THEIR PRIMITIVES.

ăl' eo hol ize	ğēn' er al ize	păn' e gyr ize
ăl le go rize	lib er al ize	pöp ū lar ize
a năth' e ma tize	ma tē' ri al ize	prös e ly tize
ăn' i mal ize	me mō ri al ize	pū ri tan ize
e pīs' to lize	mĭn' er al ize	re püb lie an ize
bēs' tial ize	mo nöp' o lize	sēe ū lar ize
e nĭg' ma tize	năt' ū ral ize	sen sū al ize *
ehăr' ae ter ize	ōx y ğen ize	spĭr it ū al ize
e thē' re al ize	par tĭe' ū lar ize	völ a til ize

It is almost impossible to civilize the American Indians. We should never tyrannize over those weaker than ourselves. Sometimes, when a person is bitten by a rattlesnake, the doctor will cauterize or sear the wound.

No. 140.—CXL.

THE COMBINATION **ng** REPRESENTS, IN SOME WORDS, A SIMPLE ELEMENTARY SOUND, AS HEARD IN *sing*, *singer*, *long*; IN OTHER WORDS, IT REPRESENTS THE SAME ELEMENTARY

* Pronounced sēn' shŭ-al-ize.

BẮ, LẮT, GẮM, VẮL, WHAT; HỀ, PHỄY, THỀM; ỚT; MẮD, MẮNH; LỖK;

SOUND FOLLOWED BY THAT OF **g** HARD (HEARD IN *go, get*)
AS IN *finger, linger, longer*.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE THE SIMPLE SOUND.

a' mông	hăng' er	sing' ing	strŭng
băng	hang man	sông	strĩng' ing
brĩng	hang nail	sũng	strông
bring' ing	hũng	slăng	strong' ly
bũng	kĩng	slĩng	swĩng
elăng	ling	sling' er	swing' er
elĩng	lông	slũng	swing ing
eling' ing	lũngs	sprĩng	swũng
elũng	păng	sprăng	tăng
dung	prông	sprĩng' er	thĩng
făng	răng	spring ing	thông
flĩng	rĩng	stĩng	tôngue
fling' er	ring' ing	sting' er	twăng
fling ing	ring let	sting ing	wrĩng
flũng	rũng	stũng	wring' er
găng	săng	strĩng	wring ing
hăng	sĩng	stringed	wrông
hanged	sing' er	string er	wrônged

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **m**, ALONE, REPRESENTS THE
SOUND OF **mg**, AND IS MARKED THUS, **m̲**.

ă _{m̲} ' ġer	elă _{m̲} ' gor	jă _{m̲} ' gler
a _{m̲} gry	eô _{m̲} go	jă _{m̲} gling
a _{m̲} gle	dă _{m̲} gle	jĩ _{m̲} gle
a _{m̲} gler	dĩ _{m̲} gle	lă _{m̲} guid
a _{m̲} gli ean	fă _{m̲} gle	lă _{m̲} guish
a _{m̲} gli çism	fĩ _{m̲} ġer	lôn _{m̲} ġer
ă _{m̲} gli çize	fũ _{m̲} gus	lôn _{m̲} ġest
ă _{m̲} guish	hũ _{m̲} ġer	mă _{m̲} gle
ă _{m̲} gu lar	hũ _{m̲} gry	mă _{m̲} gler
bră _{m̲} gle	ĩ _{m̲} gle	mă _{m̲} go
bũ _{m̲} gle	jă _{m̲} gle	mĩ _{m̲} gle

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MOON, ÔE; RYLE, PULL; RÏST; e=k; é=j; ê=z; ough=sh.

mön' ġer	lġn' ġer	e lõn' gāte
mòn ġrel	tān ġle	lġn' ġer ing
strön ġer	tġn ġle	sÿ rġn' ġā
strön ġest	wrān ġle	strān' gu ry

No. 141.—CXLI.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS THE **d**, **t** AND **u**, PREFERABLY TAKE THEIR REGULAR SOUNDS; AS IN *capture*, *verdure*, PRONOUNCED *cap't'oor*, *věrd'yoor*. MANY SPEAKERS, HOWEVER, SAY *kap'choor*, *vět'jur*.

eāpt' ūre	moist' ūre	seŭlpt' ūre
ġġnet ūre	nāt ūre	stāt ūre
erēat ūre	nāt ūre	ġġst ūre
eŭlt ūre	ôrd ūre	striet ūre
fēat ūre	pāst ūre	strŭet ūre
frāet ūre	pġet ūre	sŭt ūre
fŭt ūre	pōst ūre	tġxt ūre
joint ūre	pŭnet ūre	tġnet ūre
jŭnet ūre	rāpt ūre	tōrt ūre
lēet ūre	rŭpt ūre	vġnt ūre
mġxt ūre	serġpt ūre	vġrd ūre

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance, except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

A finger signifies a taker, as does fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

A pang is a severe pain. Anguish is violent distress.

A lecture is a discourse read or pronounced on any subject; it is also a formal reproof.

The Bible, that is, the Old and the New Testament, contains the Holy Scriptures.

Discourage crying in a child: crying is the cry of wisdom.

BAR, LAST, GEAR, FALL, WHAT; HEE, FEET, THREE; GUT; HIND, MARINE; LINK;

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the just laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy.

To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the state prison.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

How happy men would be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong.

No. 142.—CXLII.

G AND K BEFORE N ARE ALWAYS SILENT.

gnär	knāv' ish	knöck' er
gnärl	knāv ish ly	knöll
gnāsh	knāv ish ness	knöt
gnat	knēad	knot' gräss
gnaw	knee	knot' ted
gnō' mon	kneel	knot' ty
gnös ties	knīfe	knot' ti ly
gnos ti çism	knight	knot' ti ness
knäb	knight ěr' rant	knout
knack	knight' hōöd	knōw
knag	knight ly	know' a ble
knag ġy	knīt	known
knap	knit' ter	know' ing
knap säck	knit' ting	know' ing ly
knap weed	knöb	knöwl' edge
knell	knobbed	knück' le
knäve	knob' by	knürl
knāv' er y	knock	knurl y

Knead the dough thoroughly, if you would have good bread.

The original signification of *knave* was 'a boy'; but the word now signifies 'a dishonest person.'

In Russia, the knout is used to inflict stripes on the bare back.

MOON, SÓN, WOLF, FÖÖT, MÖÖN, ÖE; EYLE, FÜLL; EYIST; C=K; E=J; G=Z; GH=SH.

No. 143.—CXLIH.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **ch** HAS THE SOUND OF **sh**, AND IN MANY OF THEM **i** HAS THE SOUND OF **e** LONG.

chāise	eap ū çhīn'	eav a liēr'
cha grīn'	mag a zīne	quar' an tīne
cham pāign	sub ma rīne	man da rīn'
chī eāne	trans ma rīne	eash iēr'
chī eān' er y	bóm ba zīne	ma rīne
chev a liēr'	brig a diēr	ea prīce
chīv' al ry	ean non niēr	po līce
chān de liēr'	eap a piē	fas çīne
che mīse'	eār bin iēr	fron tiēr

No. 144.—CXLIV.

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, THE VOWEL **a** IN THE DIGRAPH **ea**, HAS NO SOUND, AND **e** IS EITHER SHORT, OR PRONOUNCED LIKE **e** IN *term*; THUS, *bread*, *tread*, *earth*, *dearth*, ARE PRONOUNCED *brēd*, *trēd*, *ērth*, *dērth*.

brēad	hēalth	hēav' en	pēas' ant
dead	wealth	leav en	pleas ure
head	stealth	heav y	meas ūre
tread	eleanse	read y	treas ūre
dread	ēarl	health y	treach er y
stead	pearl	wealth y	en dēav' or
thread	earn	feath er	re hēarse'
spread	learn	leath er	thrēat' en
breast	yearn	leath ern	break fast
breadth	mēant	tread le	stead fast
breath	dreamt	jeal oūs	mead ōw
ēarth	realm	jeal oūs y	pēarl ash
dearth	ēar' ly	zeal oūs	stēalth y
thrēat	earn est	zeal oūs ly	stead y
sweat	re sēarch'	zeal ot	stealth ful
sēarch	elēan' lv	pleas ant	health ful

HĀ, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FĒYT, THĒRE; ĞET; HĒD, MĀRĪNE; LĪK;

No. 145.—CXLV.

IN THE FOLLOWING, **g** IS SILENT.

P. stands for past tense ; PPR. for participle of the present tense.

VERBS.	P.	PPR. AGENT.	VERBS.	P.	PPR. AGENT.
sīgn	ed	ing er	re sīgn'	ed	ing er
as sign'	ed	ing er	im pūgn	ed	ing er
eon sign	ed	ing er	op pūgn	ed	ing er
de sign	ed	ing er	ar rāign	ed	ing er
ma lign	ed	ing er	eoun' ter sīgn	ed	ing

Adjectives and Nouns.

eon dīgn'	poign' ant	fōr' eign	ěn' sīgn
be nīgn	ma līgn'	sōv er eign	eam pāign'

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE SOUND OF **g** IS RESUMED.

as sig nā' tlen	in dīg' ni ty	im prēg' na ble
des ig nā tion	in dig nant	op pūg nan cy
reḡ ig nā tion	dīg' ni ty	re pug nant
be nīg' nant	dig ni fȳ	re pug nan cy
be nig ni ty	prēg nant	sīg' ni fȳ
ma lig ni ty	preg nan cy	sig ni fi eā' tion
ma lig nant	im prēg' nāte	sig nif' i eant

No. 146.—CXLVI.

WORDS IN WHICH **e, i, AND o**, BEFORE **n**, ARE MUTE. THOSE WITH **v** ANNEXED, ARE OR MAY BE USED AS VERBS, ADMITTING **ed** FOR THE PAST TIME, AND **ing** FOR THE PARTICIPLE.

bā' eon	brā' zen	bīd' den
bēa eon	brō ken	släck' en, <i>v.</i>
beech en	bläck en, <i>v.</i>	bound en
bā sin	bāt ten, <i>v.</i>	būt ton, <i>v.</i>
bēat en	bēck on, <i>v.</i>	broād en, <i>v.</i>
bīt ten	būr den, <i>v.</i>	chō ḡen
blā zon	būr then, <i>v.</i>	elō ven

No. 147.—CXLVII.



THE DOG.

This dog is the mastiff. He is active, strong, and used as a watchdog. He has a large head and pendent ears. He is not very apt to bite; but he will sometimes take down a man and hold him down. Three mastiffs once had a combat with a lion, and the lion was compelled to save himself by flight.



THE STAG.

The stag is the male of the red deer. He is a mild and harmless animal, bearing a noble attire of horns, which are shed and renewed every year. His form is light and elegant, and he runs with great rapidity. The female is called a hind; and the fawn or young deer, when his horns appear, is called a pricket or brocket.



THE SQUIRREL.

The squirrel is a beautiful little animal. The gray and black squirrels live in the forest and make a nest of leaves and sticks on the high branches. It is amusing to see the nimble squirrel spring from branch to branch, or run up and down the stem of a tree, and dart behind it to escape from sight. Little ground squirrels burrow in the earth. They subsist on nuts, which they hold in their paws, using them as little boys use their hands.

FABLE I.



OF THE BOY THAT STOLE APPLES.

An old man found a rude boy upon one of his trees stealing apples, and desired him to come down; but the young saucebox told him plainly he would not. "Won't you?" said

the old man, "then I will fetch you down;" so he pulled up some turf or grass and threw at him; but this only made the youngster laugh, to think the old man should pretend to beat him down from the tree with grass only.

"Well, well," said the old man, "if neither words nor grass will do, I must try what virtue there is in stones;" so the old man pelted him heartily with stones, which soon made the young chap hasten down from the tree and beg the old man's pardon.

M O R A L.

If good words and gentle means will not reclaim the wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe manner.

F A B L E I I.



THE COUNTRY MAID AND HER MILK PAIL.

When men suffer their imagination to amuse them with the prospect of distant and uncertain improvements of their condition, they frequently sustain real losses, by their inattention to those affairs in which they are immediately concerned.

A country maid was walking very deliberately with a pail of milk upon her head, when she fell into the following train of reflections: "The money for which I shall sell this milk, will enable me to increase my stock of eggs to three hundred. These eggs, allowing for what may prove addle, and what may be destroyed by vermin, will produce at least two hundred and fifty chickens. The chickens will be fit to carry to market about Christmas, when market always bears a good

price; so that by May Day I can not fail of having money enough to purchase a new gown. Green!—let me consider—yes, green becomes my complexion best, and green it shall be. In this dress I will go to the fair, where all the young fellows will strive to have me for a partner; but I shall perhaps refuse every one of them, and, with an air of disdain, toss from them." Transported with this triumphant thought, she could not forbear acting with her head what thus passed in her imagination, when down came the pail of milk, and with it all her imaginary happiness.

FABLE III.



THE TWO DOGS.

Hasty and inconsiderate connections are generally attended with great disadvantages; and much of every man's good or ill fortune, depends upon the choice he makes of his friends.

A good-natured Spaniel overtook a surly Mastiff, as he was traveling upon the highroad. Tray, although an entire stranger to Tiger, very civilly accosted him; and if it would be no interruption, he said, he should be glad to bear him company on his way. Tiger, who happened not to be altogether in so growling a mood as usual, accepted the proposal; and they very amicably pursued their journey together. In the midst of their conversation, they arrived at the next village, where Tiger began to display his malignant disposition, by an unprovoked attack upon every dog he met. The villagers immediately sallied forth with great indignation to rescue their respective favorites; and falling upon our two friends, without distinction or mercy, poor Tray was most cruelly treated, for no other reason than his being found in bad company.

FABLE IV.



THE PARTIAL JUDGE.

A farmer came to a neighboring lawyer, expressing great concern for an accident which he said had just happened. "One of your oxen," continued he, "has been gored by an unlucky bull of mine, and I should be glad to know how I am to make you reparation." "Thou art a very honest fellow," replied the lawyer, "and wilt not think it unreasonable that I expect one of thy oxen in return." "It is no more than justice," quoth the farmer, "to be sure; but what did I say?—I mistake—it is *your* bull that has killed one of *my* oxen." "Indeed!" says the lawyer, "that alters the case: I must inquire into the affair; and if—" "And *if*!" said the farmer; "the business I find would have been concluded without an *if*, had you been as ready to do justice to others as to exact it from them."

FABLE V.

THE CAT AND THE RAT.

A certain cat had made such unmerciful havoc among the vermin of her neighborhood, that not a single rat or mouse dared venture to appear abroad. Puss was soon convinced that if affairs remained in their present state, she must ere long starve. After mature deliberation, therefore, she resolved to have recourse to stratagem. For this purpose, she suspended herself from a hook with her head downward, pretending to be dead. The rats and mice, as they peeped from their holes, observing her in this dangling attitude, concluded she was hanging for some misdemeanor, and with great joy immediately sallied forth in quest of their prey. Puss, as soon as a sufficient number were collected together, quitting her hold, dropped into the midst of them; and very few had the fortune to make



good their retreat. This artifice having succeeded so well, she was encouraged to try the event of a second. Accordingly, she whitened her coat all over by rolling herself in a heap of flour, and in this disguise she lay concealed in the bottom of a meal tub. This stratagem was executed in general with the same effect as the former. But an old experienced rat, altogether as cunning as his adversary, was not so easily insnared. "I don't quite like," said he, "that white heap yonder. Something whispers me there is mischief concealed under it. 'Tis true, it may be meal, but it may likewise be something that I should not relish quite as well. There can be no harm at least in keeping at a proper distance; for caution, I am sure, is the parent of safety."

FABLE VI.



THE FOX AND THE BRAMBLE.

A fox, closely pursued by a pack of dogs, took shelter under the covert of a bramble. He rejoiced in this asylum, and for

a while, was very happy; but soon found that if he attempted to stir, he was wounded by the thorns and prickles on every side. However, making a virtue of necessity, he forebore to complain, and comforted himself with reflecting that no bliss is perfect; that good and evil are mixed, and flow from the same fountain. These briers, indeed, said he, will tear my skin a little, yet they keep off the dogs. For the sake of the good, then, let me bear the evil with patience; each bitter has its sweet; and these brambles, though they wound my flesh, preserve my life from danger.

FABLE VII.



THE BEAR AND THE TWO FRIENDS.

Two friends, setting out together upon a journey which led through a dangerous forest, mutually promised to assist each other, if they should happen to be assaulted. They had not proceeded far, before they perceived a bear making toward them with great rage.

There were no hopes in flight; but one of them, being very active, sprang up into a tree; upon which the other, throwing himself flat on the ground, held his breath and pretended to be dead; remembering to have heard it asserted that this creature will not prey upon a dead carcass. The bear came up and after smelling of him some time, left him and went on. When he was fairly out of sight and hearing, the hero from the tree called out,—“Well, my friend, what said the bear? He seemed to whisper you very closely.” “He did so,” replied the other, “and gave me this good advice, never to associate with a wretch. who. in the hour of danger. will desert his friend.”

EAR, LAST, GEAR, FALL, WHAT; HER, FERT, THREE; GET; NED, MARINE; LINK;

"Henry, tell me the number of days in a year." "Three hundred and sixty-five." "How many weeks in a year?" "Fifty-two." "How many days in a week?" "Seven." "What are they called?" "Sabbath or Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday." The Sabbath is a day of rest, and called the Lord's day, because God has commanded us to keep it holy. On that day we are to omit labor and worldly employments, and devote the time to religious duties, and the gaining of religious knowledge.

"How many hours are there in a day or day and night?" "Twenty-four." "How many minutes in an hour?" "Sixty." "How many seconds in a minute?" "Sixty." Time is measured by clocks and watches; or by dials and glasses.

The light of the sun makes the day, and the shade of the earth makes the night. The earth revolves from west to east once in twenty-four hours. The sun is fixed or stationary; but the earth turns every part of its surface to the sun once in twenty-four hours. The day is for labor, and the night is for sleep and repose. Children should go to bed early in the evening, and all persons, who expect to thrive in the world, should rise early in the morning.

No. 148.—CXLVIII.

WORDS NEARLY, BUT NOT EXACTLY, ALIKE IN PRONUNCIATION.

Ac cept', to take.	al lowed', admitted, granted.
ex cept, to take out.	a loud, with a great voice.
af fect, to impress.	er' rand, a message.
ef fect, what is produced.	er rant, wandering.
ac cede, to agree.	ad di' tion, something added.
ex ceed, to surpass.	e di tion, publication.
pre scribe, to direct.	bal' lad, a song.
pro scribe, to banish.	bal let, a dance. [vote.
ac cess, approach.	bal lot, a ball for voting, or a
ex cess, superfluity.	chron' i cal, of long continu-
al lu' sion, hint, reference.	chron i cle, a history. [ance.
il lu sion, deception.	clothes , garments.
e lu sion, evasion.	close , conclusion.
acts , deeds.	con' sort, husband or wife.
ax , a tool for cutting.	con cert, harmony.
as say', trial of metals.	de scent', a falling, a slope.
es say', to try.	dis sent, a differing.
af fu' sion, a pouring on.	de cease', death.
ef fu sion, a pouring out.	dis ease, sickness.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ÔE; RŪLE, PŪLL; EŪST; C=K; Ê=J; Ë=Z; ÇH=SH.

e lic' it, to call forth.
il lic' it, unlawful.
im merge', to plunge.
e merge, to come forth.
fat, fleshy.
vat, a tub or cistern.
gest' ure, motion.
jest er, one who jests.
i' dle, not employed.
i dol, an image.
im pos' tor, a deceiver.
im post ure, deception.
naugh' ty, bad.
knot ty, full of knots.
in gen' u ous, frank.
in ge ni ous, skillful.
line, extension in length.

loin, part of an animal.
loom, a frame for weaving.
loam, a soft loose earth.
med' al, an ancient coin.
med dle, to interpose.
pint, half a quart.
point, a sharp end.
rad' ish, a garden vegetable.
red dish, somewhat red.
since, at a later time.
sense, faculty of perceiving.
ten' or, course continued.
ten ure, a holding.
tal' ents, ability.
tal ons, claws.
val' ley, low land.
val ue, worth.

WORDS SPELLED ALIKE, BUT PRONOUNCED DIFFERENTLY.

Au' gust, the eighth month.
au gust', grand.
bow (ow as in cow), to bend.
bōw, for shooting arrows.
bass, a tree; a fish.
bāss, lowest part in music.
con jure', to entreat.
con' jure, to use magic art.
des' ert, a wilderness.
des sert', fruit, etc., at dinner.
gal' lant, brave, gay.
gal lant', a gay fellow.
gill, the fourth of a pint.
gill, part of a fish.
hin' der, to stop.
hind er, further behind.
in' va lid, one not in health.
in val' id, not firm or binding.
low' er (ow as in cow), to be dark.
lōw er, not so high.
live, to be or dwell.

live, having life.
mow (ow as in cow), a pile of hay.
mōw, to cut with a scythe.
read, to utter printed words.
read [red], past tense of read.
rec' ol lect, to call to mind.
re col lect', to collect again.
re form', to amend.
re' form, to make anew.
rec' re ate, to refresh.
re cre ate', to create anew.
rout, defeat and disorder.
route, a way or course.
slough, a place of mud.
slough [stuff], a cast skin.
tār' ry, like tar.
tār ry, to delay.
tēars, water from the eyes.
teārs, [he] rends.
wind, air in motion.
wind, to turn or twist.

WORDS PRONOUNCED ALIKE, BUT SPELLED DIFFERENTLY.

ail, to be in trouble.
ale, malt liquor.
air, the atmosphere.
heir, one who inherits.
all, the whole.
awl, an instrument.

al' tar, a place for offerings.
al ter, to change.
ānt, a little insect.
āunt, a sister to a parent.
ark, a vessel.
arc, part of a circle.

BİR, LAST, ÇARE, FAYD, WHAT; HİR, PREY, THREE; ÖST; MİRD, MARINE; LİNK;

as cent', steepness.

as sent, agreement.

au' ger, a tool.

au gur, one who foretells.

bail, surety.

bale, a pack of goods.

ball, a sphere.

bawl, to cry aloud.

base, low, vile.

bass or base, in music.

beer, a liquor.

bier, a carriage for the dead.

bin, a box.

been, participle of be.

ber' ry, a little fruit.

bu ry, to inter.

beat, to strike.

beet, a root.

blew, did blow.

blue, a dark color.

boar, a male swine.

bore, to make a hole.

bow, to bend the body.

bough, a branch.

bell, to ring.

belle, a fine lady.

beau, a gay gentleman.

bow, to shoot with.

bread, a kind of food.

bred, educated.

bur' row, for rabbits. [town.

bor ough, an incorporated

by, near at hand.

buy, to purchase.

bye, a dwelling.

bay, an inlet of water.

bey, a Turkish governor.

be, to exist.

bee, an insect.

beach, sea-shore.

beech, a tree.

boll, a pod of plants.

bowl, an earthen vessel.

bole, a kind of clay.

but, a conjunction.

butt, two hogsheads.

brake, a weed.

break, to part asunder.

Cain, a man's name.

cane, a shrub or staff.

call, to cry out, or name.

caul, a net inclosing the bowels.

can' non, a large gun.

can on, a law of the church.

ces' sion, a grant.

ses sion, the sitting of a court.

can' vas, coarse cloth.

can vass, to examine.

ceil, to make a ceiling.

seal, to fasten a letter.

seal' ing, setting a seal.

ceil ing, of a room.

cens' er, an incense pan.

cen sor, a critic.

course, way, direction.

coarse, not fine.

cote, a sheep-fold.

coat, a garment.

core, the heart.

corps, a body of soldiers.

cell, a hut.

sell, to dispose of.

cen' tu ry, a hundred years.

cen tū ry, a plant.

chol' er, wrath.

col lar, for the neck.

cord, a small rope.

chord, a line.

cite, to summon.

site, situation.

sight, the sense of seeing.

com' ple ment, a full number.

com pli ment, act of politeness.

cous' in, a relation.

coz en, to cheat.

cur' rant, a berry.

cur rent, a stream.

deer, a wild animal.

dear, costly.

cask, a vessel for liquids.

casque, a helmet.

ce' dar, a kind of wood.

ce der, one who cedes.

cede, to give up.

seed, fruit, offspring.

cent, the hundredth part of a dollar.

sent, ordered away.

scent, a smell.

cel' lar, the lowest room.

sell er, one who sells.

clime, a region.

climb, to ascend.

MOON, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓE; RÚLE, FÚLL; KÍST; E=K; É=J; Í=Z; ØH=SH.

coun' cil, an assembly.

coun sel, advice.

sym' bol, a type.

cym bal, a musical instrument.

col' or, hue.

cul ler, one who selects.

dam, to stop water.

damn, to condemn.

dew, falling vapors.

due, owing.

die, to expire.

dye, to color.

doe, a female deer.

dough, bread not baked.

fane, a temple.

feign, to dissemble.

dire, horrid.

dy er, one who colors.

dun, to urge for money.

dun, a brown color.

done, performed.

dram, a drink of spirit.

drachm, a small weight.

e lis' ion, the act of cutting off.

e lys ian, blissful, joyful.

you, second person.

yew, a tree.

ewe, a female sheep.

fair, handsome.

fare, customary duty.

feat, an exploit.

feet, plural of *foot*.

freeze, to congeal.

frieze, in a building.

hie, to hasten.

high, elevated, lofty.

flea, an insect.

flee, to run away.

flour, of rye or wheat.

flow er, a blossom.

forth, abroad.

fourth, in number.

foul, filthy.

fowl, a bird.

gilt, with gold.

guilt, crime.

grate, iron bars.

great, large.

grown, increased.

groan, an expression of pain.

hail. to call: also frozen rain.

hale, healthy.

hart, a beast.

heart, the seat of life.

hare, an animal.

hair, the fur of animals.

here, in this place.

hear, to hearken.

hew, to cut.

hue, color.

him, objective of *he*.

hymn, a sacred song.

hire, wages.

high er, more high.

heel, the hinder part of the foot.

heal, to cure.

haul, to drag.

hall, a large room.

I, myself.

eye, organ of sight.

isle (*ile*), an island.

aisle, of a church.

in, within.

inn, a tavern.

in dite', to compose.

in dict, to prosecute.

kill, to slay.

kiln, for burning bricks.

knap, a protuberance.

nap, a short sleep.

knave, a rogue.

nave, of a wheel.

knead, to work dough.

need, necessity.

kneel, to bend the knee.

neal, to heat.

knew, did know.

new, fresh, not old.

know, to understand.

no, not.

knight, a title.

night, darkness.

knot, a tie.

not, no, denying.

lade, to fill, to dip.

laid, placed.

lain, did lie.

lane, a narrow street.

leek, a root.

leak, to run out.

less' on, a reading.

les sen. to diminish

BIR, LIST, CARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PRAY, THERE; SET; NEED, MARINE; LINK;

- li' ar**, one who tells lies.
li er, one who lies in wait.
lyre, a harp.
 led, did lead.
 lead, a heavy metal.
lie, an untruth.
lye, water drained through ashes.
 lo, behold.
 low, humble; not high.
lac, a gum.
lack, want.
 lea, grass-land.
 lee, opposite the wind.
leaf, of a plant.
lief, willingly.
 lone, solitary.
 loan, that is lent.
lore, learning.
low er, more low.
 lock, a catch to a door.
 loch, a lake.
main, ocean; the chief.
mane, of a horse.
 made, finished.
 maid, an unmarried woman.
male, the he kind.
mail, armor; bag for letters.
 man' ner, mode of action.
 man or, lands of a lord.
meet, to come together.
meat, flesh, food.
mete, measure.
 mean, low, humble.
 mien, countenance.
mewl, to cry.
mule, a beast.
 mi' ner, one who works in a mine.
 mi nor, less, or one under age.
moan, to grieve.
mown, cut down.
 moat, a ditch.
 mote, a speck.
more, a greater portion.
mow er, one who mows.
 mite, an insect.
 might, strength.
met' al, gold, silver, etc.
met tle, briskness.
 nit, egg of an insect.
 knit, to join with needles.
nay, no.
neigh, as a horse.
 naught, any thing.
 ought, morally owed, should.
oar, a paddle.
ore, of metal.
 one, a single thing.
 won, did win.
oh, alas.
owe, to be indebted.
 our, belonging to us.
 hour, sixty minutes.
plum, a fruit.
plumb, a lead and line.
 pale, without color.
 pail, a vessel.
pain, distress.
pane, a square of glass.
 pal' ate, part of the mouth.
 pal let, painter's board; a bed.
pleas, pleadings.
please, to give pleasure.
 pole, a long stick.
 poll, the head.
peel, to pare off the rind.
peal, sounds.
 pair, a couple.
 pare, to cut off the rind.
 pear, a fruit.
plain, even or level.
plane, to make smooth.
 pray, to implore.
 prey, booty, plunder.
prin' ci pal, chief.
prin ci ple, rule of action.
 prof' it, advantage.
 proph et, a foreteller.
peace, quietude.
piece, a part.
 pan' el, a square in a door.
 pan nel, a kind of saddle.
raise, to lift.
raze, to demolish.
 rain, water falling from clouds.
 reign, to rule.
rap, to strike.
wrap, to fold together.
 read, to peruse.
 reed, a plant.
red, a color.
read, did read.
 reek, to emit steam.
 wreak, to revenge.

MOVE, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MÓON, ÓB; RYLA, PÜLL; RYIST; C=K; G=J; S=Z; QH=SH.

- rest, to take ease.
wrest, to take by force.
rice, a sort of grain.
rise, source, beginning.
rye, a sort of grain.
wry, crooked.
ring, to sound; a circle.
wring, to twist.
rite, ceremony.
right, just.
write, to make letters with a pen.
wright, a workman.
rode, did ride.
road, the highway.
rear, to raise.
rear, the hind part.
rig' ger, one who rigs vessels.
rig or, severity.
ruff, a neck-cloth.
rough, not smooth.
rote, repetition of words.
wrote, did write.
roe, a female deer.
row, a rank.
roar, to sound loudly.
row er, one who rows.
rab' bet, to cut, as the edge of a board, in a sloping manner.
rab bit, an animal.
sail, the canvas of a ship.
sale, the act of selling.
sea, a large body of water.
see, to behold.
sa' ver, one who saves.
sa vor, taste or odor.
seen, beheld.
scene, part of a play.
seine, a fish net.
sen' ior (*sen' yur*), older.
seign ior, a Turkish king.
seam, where the edges join.
seem, to appear.
shear, to cut with shears.
sheer, clear, unmixed.
sent, ordered away.
cent, a small coin.
scent, smell.
shore, sea-coast.
shore, a prop.
so, in such a manner.
sow, to scatter seed.
sum, the whole.
some, a part.
sun, the fountain of light.
son, a male child.
stare, to gaze.
stair, a step.
steel, hard metal.
steal, to take by theft.
suck er, a young twig.
suc' cor, help.
slight, to despise.
sleight, dexterity.
sole, of the foot.
soul, the spirit.
slay, to kill.
sley, a weaver's reed.
sleigh, a carriage on runners.
sloe, a fruit.
slow, not swift.
stake, a post.
steak, a slice of meat.
stile, steps over a fence.
style, fashion, diction.
tacks, small nails.
tax, a rate, tribute.
throw, to cast away.
throe, pain of travail.
tare, an allowance in weight.
tear, to rend.
tëar, water from the eyes.
tier, a row.
team, of horses or oxen.
teem, to produce.
tide, flux of the sea.
tied, fastened.
their, belonging to them.
there, in this place.
the, definite adjective.
thee, objective case of *thou*.
too, likewise.
two, twice one.
toe, extremity of the foot.
tow, to drag.
vail, a covering.
vale, a valley.
vial, a little bottle.
viol, a fiddle.
vane, to show which way the wind blows.
vein, for the blood.
vice, sin.
vise, a gripping instrument.

ARE, LIST, GIVE, FALL, WHAT; ARE, PREY, THERE; GET; WIND, MARINE; LIKE;

wait, to tarry.
weight, heaviness.

wear, to carry, as clothes.
ware, merchandise.

waste, to spread.

waist, a part of the body.

way, road, course.

weigh, to find the weight.

week, seven days.

weak, not strong.

wood, timber.

would, past time of *will*.

weather, state of the air.

wether, a sheep.

What *aids* the child?

Ale is a fermented liquor, made from malt.

The *awl* is a tool used by shoe-makers and harness-makers.

All quadrupeds that walk and do not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the crown of England.

We breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* its appearance every night.

The Jews burned sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.

Cruel horsemen *beat* their horses.

Molasses may be made from *beets*.

A fine *beau* wears fine clothes.

The *rainbow* is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

Beer may be made from malt and hops.

They bore the body to the grave on a *bier*.

The great *bell* in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons.

The *belles* and the *beaux* are fond of fine shows.

Blackberries and raspberries grow on briers.

The farmer, when he plants seeds, *buries* them in the ground.

Wheat is a *better* grain than rye.

One who lays a wager is a *bettor*.

The wind *blew*.

The color of the sky is *blue*.

Your father's or your mother's sister is your *aunt*.

The little *ants* make hillocks.

Carpenters bore holes with an *auger*.

An *augur* foretells.

Boys love to play *ball*.

Children *bawl* for trifles.

Bears live in the woods.

An oak *bears* acorns.

We *bear* evils.

Trees *bare* of leaves.

Beech wood makes a good fire.

The waves beat on the *beach*.

A wild *beast* is a savage beast.

Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* of plants is a seed vessel.

Eat a *bowl* of bread and milk.

The planks of vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*.

Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts*.

The breech of a gun is its *butt* or club end.

A ram *butts* with his head.

We import *butts* of spirits.

Brakes are useless weeds.

We *break* flax and hemp in dressing.

Well-bred people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

A *butt* contains two hogsheads; *but* a barrel, 31½ gallons.

We judge of people's motives by their actions.

We can not *buy* a seat in heaven with our money.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calenders*.

Almanac makers publish new *calendars* every year.

Sails are made of *canvas*.

Inspectors *canvass* votes.

The courts of New York hold their *sessions* in the City Hall.

Since the *cession* of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We *call* the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul*.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caul*.

Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs*.

MOON, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; BYLE, FULL; EXIST; C=X; S=J; F=Z; GH=SH.

Brass *cannon* are more costly than iron.

Church laws are *canons*.

Farmers are *sellers* of apples and cider, which are put into *cellars*.

A *liar* is not believed.

The *lyre* is a musical instrument.

Galileo *made* the telescope.

A charming *maid* or maiden.

The Missouri is the *main* branch of the Mississippi.

A horse's *mane* grows on his neck.

The *male* bird has a more beautiful plumage than the female.

The *mail* is opened at the post-office.

Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people.

The farms of the English nobility are called *manors*.

A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.

Mead is a pleasant drink.

Lying is a *mean* practice.

We *mean* to study grammar.

The Hudson and East rivers *meet* at the Battery.

Salt will preserve *meat*.

Miners work in mines.

Minors are not allowed to vote.

David *moaned* the loss of Absalom.

When grass is *mown* and dried we call it hay.

Fort is surrounded by a *moat*.

Mote is an atom.

A brigade of soldiers is *more* than a regiment.

Mowers mow grass.

Brass is a compound *metal*.

A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.

Fishes are caught in a *net*.

Clear profits are called *net* gain.

Boats are rowed with *oars*.

Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.

A bird *flew* over the house.

The smoke ascends in the *flue*.

Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood.

The tanner puts his hides into *ooze*.

We carry water in *pails*.

Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a fence made of *pales*.

Panes of glass are put into window frames.

Pains are distressing.

Shoes are sold by *pairs*.

People *pare* apples to make pies.

Pears are not so common as apples.

A person who has lost his *palate* can not speak plain.

The painter holds his *pallet* in his hand.

The child sleeps on a *pallet*.

The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading.

Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.

Good people love to live in *peace*.

Our largest *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.

The *peak* of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.

The Jews had a *pique* or ill-will against the Samaritans.

On the Fourth of July, the bells ring a loud *peal*.

The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tanner.

The British Parliament is a legislative assembly, consisting of the House of *Peers* and the House of Commons.

Our vessels lie near the *piers* in our harbor.

The carpenter *planes* boards with his plane.

The essential principles of religion are written in *plain* language.

Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.

Polite people *please* their companions.

The courts of common *pleas* are held in the courthouses.

The builder uses the *plumb* and line to set his walls perpendicular.

Plums grow on trees.

One dollar is *one* hundred cents.

The most depraved gambler *won* the money.

The cat *preys* upon mice.

We should *pray* for our enemies.

The student *pores* over his books day after day.

The Niagara river *pours* down a precipice of a hundred and fifty

RISE, LAST, GAZE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE; GUT; HED, MARINE; LIKE;

We sweat through the *pores* of the skin.

The Hudson is the *principal* river of New York.

A man of good *principles* merits our esteem.

There is no *profit* in profane swearing.

The *prophet* Daniel was a prisoner in Babylon.

Panel doors are more expensive than batten doors.

The court *impanel* jurors to judge causes in court.

God sends his *rain* on the just and the unjust.

Horses are guided by the *reins* of the bridle.

Queen Victoria *reigns* over Great Britain and Ireland.

The barber shaves his patrons with a *razor*.

Farmers are *raisers* of grain.

The Laplander *wraps* himself in furs in the winter.

When we wish to enter a house, we *rap* at the door.

Reeds grow in swamps, and have hollow, jointed stems.

We should *read* the Bible with seriousness.

We should often think upon what we have *read*.

The hyacinth bears a beautiful large *red* flower.

Nero *wreaked* his malice upon the Christians.

Brutus held up the dagger *reeking* with the blood of Lucretia.

We *rest* on beds.

The English *wrested* Gibraltar from the Spaniards.

Rice grows in warm climates.

The *rise* of the Missouri is in the Rocky Mountains.

Some ladies are fond of gold *rings*.

The bell *rings* for church.

Washerwomen *wring* clothes.

Riggers rig vessels; that is, fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to the masts and yards.

Hannibal crossed the Alps in the *rigor* of winter.

Baptism is a *rite* of the Christian church.

It is not *right* to pilfer.

Wheelwrights make carts and wagons.

Cumberland road leads from Baltimore to Wheeling.

King David *rode* upon a mule.

Children often learn the alphabet by *rote* before they know the letters.

Oliver Goldsmith *wrote* several good histories.

Paste is made of *rye* flour.

Children make *wry* faces when they eat sour grapes.

A *roe* deer has no horns.

Corn is planted in *rows*.

Oarsmen *row* boats with oars.

The joiner *rabbets* boards.

Rabbits are lively animals.

The river Danube runs into the Black *Sea*.

This house is for *sale*.

We *sail* for Liverpool to-morrow.

Owls can not *see* well when the sun shines.

Seals are caught both in the northern and the southern seas.

We *seal* letters with wafers and *sealing wax*.

Masons *cell* the inner roof with lime mortar.

A plastered *ceiling* looks better than a ceiling made of boards.

We have never *seen* a more dazzling object than the sun in summer.

A thunderstorm is a sublime *scene*.

Fishermen catch shad in *seines*.

The city of Paris stands on the river *Seine*.

John Smith, *Senior*, is father to John Smith, *Junior*.

The Sultan of Turkey is also called the Grand *Seignior*.

The sun *seems* to rise and set.

Neat sewers (*sé'ers*) make handsome *seams* with their needles.

Sheep-shearers *shear* the wool from the sheep.

When the wolf sees the sheep well guarded he *sheers* off.

Waves dash against the *shore*.

When ship-builders build vessels they *shore* them up with props.

The writer *signs* his name.

Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.

Mankind *slay* each other in cruel wars.

A *sleigh* or sled runs on snow and ice.

MOVE, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OR; RYLE, FULL; EXIST; G=K; C=J; F=S; QH=SH.

Children should never *slight* their parents.

Indians live in very *slight* buildings, called wigwams.

Some have a good *sleight* at work.

A *sloe* is a black wild plum.

The sloth is *slow* in moving.

The lark *soars* into the sky.

A boil is a *sore* swelling.

A *sower* sows his seeds.

We all have *some* knowledge.

The *sum* of four and five is nine.

The *sole* of a shoe is the bottom of it.

The sun is the *sole* cause of day.

Our *souls* are immortal.

Tents are fastened with *stakes*.

Beefsteaks are good food.

"A wise *son* makes a glad father."

Without the *sun* all animals and vegetables would die.

The Jews were not permitted to have *stairs* to their altars.

Do not let children *stare* at strangers.

Stiles are steps over fences.

Goldsmith wrote in a clear plain *style*.

Saul *threw* his javelin at David.

The Israelites went *through* the Red Sea.

Tares grow among wheat.

Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight.

Never *tear* your clothes.

The plumb-line hangs *straight* toward the center of the earth.

The *Straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.

Succor a man in distress.

Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.

Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of shoes.

People pay a heavy *tax*.

Lions have long bushy *tails*.

The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.

Ladies wear sashes round the *waist*.

Foolish children *waste* their time in idleness.

Time *waits* for no one.

Butter is sold by *weight*.

Earthen *ware* is baked in furnaces.

A Turk *wears* a turban instead of a hat.

Sickness makes the body *weak*.

Seven days constitute one *week*.

We *weigh* gold and silver by Troy Weight.

The *way* of a good man is plain.

The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe.

Among the flock of sheep were twenty fat *wethers*.

Men have a great *toe* on each foot.

Horses *tow* the canal boats.

Tow is hatched from flax.

Good scholars love *their* books.

There are no tides in the Baltic Sea.

Women wear *vails*.

The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.

The *vane* shows which way the wind blows.

Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.

A *vial* of laudanum.

A base-*viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.

We shed *tears* of sorrow when we lose our friends.

Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.

A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.

Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.

The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the moon and sun.

A black ribbon is *tied* on the left arm and worn as a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

Dark water is not drinkable in each

RĀR, LĀST, GĀRE, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FRĒY, THĒRE; ŌST; HĒRD, MARĒNE; LĒNK;

No. 149.—CXLIX.

WORDS OF IRREGULAR ORTHOGRAPHY.

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
any	ən' ny	ghost	gōst	should	shōōd
many	měn' ny	corps	kōre	debt	dēt
demesne	de meen'	ache	āke	phlegm	flēm
bat eau	bat ō'	half	hāf	croup	krōōp
beau	bō	calf	kāf	tomb	tōōm
beaux	bōze	calve	kāv	womb	wōōm
bu reau	bū' ro	one	wūn	wolf	wōōlf
been	bīn	once	wūnce	yacht	yōt
bu ry	bēr' ry	done	dūn	dough	dō
bu ri al	bēr' i al	gone	gōn	neigh	nā
bus y	bīz' zy	folks	fōks	sleigh	slā
isle	īle	ra tio	rā' sho	weigh	wā
isl and	ī' land	va lise	va lēçe'	gauge	gāge
does	dūz	o cean	ō' shun	bough	bou
says	sēz	though	thō	slough	slou
said	sēd	broad	brawd	doubt	dout
lieu	lū	could	kōōd	is sue	īsh' shū
adieu	a dū'	would	wōōd	tis sue	tīsh' shū

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
busi ness	bīz' ness	flam beau	flām' bo
bus i ly	bīz' i ly	right eous	rī' chus
colonel	kūr' nel	car touch	kār tōōch'
haut boy	hō' boy	in veigh	in vā'
masque	māsk	sur tout	sur tōōt'
sou, sous	sōō	wom an	wōōm' an
gui tar	gī tār'	wom en	wīm' en
pur lieu	pūr' lu	bis cuit	bīs' kit
su gar	shōōg' ar	cir cuit	sīr' kit
vis count	vī' kount	sal mon	sām' un
ap ro pos	ap ro pō'	isth mus	īs' mus

MOON, SON, WOLF, FOOT, MOON, OH; RYLE, FULL; HEST; S=K; E=J; I=Z; OH=SH

WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.	WRITTEN.	PRONOUNCED.
neigh bor	nă' bur	mort gage	môr' gěj
piqu ant	pik' ant	seign ior	seen yur
piqu an cy	pik' an cy	se ragl io	se răl' yo
ptis an	tiz' an	asth ma	ăst' mă
phthis ic	tiz' ik	beau ty	bū' ty
sol dier	sôl' jer	beau te ous	bū' te us
vict uals	vît' tļ	bdell ium	děl' yum
ca tarrh	ka tăr'	ca noe	ka nōv'
bou quet	boo kă'	plaid	plăd
bru nette	brū nět'	schism	sizm
ga zette	ga zět'	feoff ment	fěj' ment
in debt ed	in dět' ed	hal cy on	hăl' sī on
lieu ten ant	lu tăn' ant	mis tle toe	miz' zl to
qua drille	kwa dril'	psal mo dy	săl' mo dỹ
pneu mat ics	nu măt' ics	bal sam ic	băl săm' ik

IN THE FOLLOWING, I IS SILENT.

balk	chalk	talk
ealk	stalk	walk

THE FOLLOWING END WITH THE SOUND OF F.

choũgh	rouũgh	eough (eawf)
elouũgh *	slouũgh †	trough (trawf)
toũgh	e nouũgh'	läugh (lăf)

h AFTER F IS SILENT.

rheũm	rhy' barb
rheũ măt' ie	rhět' o rie
rheũ' ma tiũm	rhăp' so dy
rhyme	rhī nōç' e ros

g IS SILENT BEFORE n.

deign ed ing	reign ed ing
feign ed ing	poign' ant

SĀ, LĀST, CĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, FĀRY, THĒR; ŪT; HĒD, MĀRĒR; LĪK;

I BEFORE RR IS SILENT IN THE FOLLOWING.

eālm	bālm' y	psālm
eālm' ly	em bālm'	quālm
eālm ness	ālms	quālm ish
be eālm'	ālms' house	psālm ist
bālm	ālms gīv ing	hōlm

IN THE FOLLOWING, geon AND gion ARE PRONOUNCED AS *jun*; eon, AS *un*; cheon, AS *chun*; geous AND gious, AS *jus*.

blūd' geon	sūr' geon	pro dī' gioūs
dūd geon	dūn geon	pūn' cheon
gūd geon	pīg eon	trūn cheon
stūr geon	wīd geon	seūtch eon
lē gion	lūn cheon	es eūtch' eon
rē gion	eon tā' gioūs	eur mūd geon
eon tā' gion	e grē gioūs	gōr' geoūs
re lī gion	re lī gioūs	sae ri lē' gioūs

IN THE FOLLOWING, ou AND au ARE PRONOUNCED AS *aw*, AND gh IS MUTE.

bought	ought	wrought
brought	sought	naught
fought	thought	fraught

IN THE FOLLOWING, THE LETTERS *ue* AT THE END OF THE PRIMITIVE WORD ARE SILENT.

plāgue	vōgue	pīque
vāgue	tōngue	har āngue'
lēague	mōsque	āp' o lōgue
brōgue	in trīgue'	eāt a lōgue
rōgue	o pāque	dī a lōgue
fa tīgue'	tī nīque	ēe lōgue

No. 150.—C L.

1. *Regular verbs form the past tense, and participle of the past, by taking ed, and the participle of the present tense by taking ing; as, called, calling, from call. The letter p. stands for past tense; ppr. for participle of the present tense; and a. for agent.*

p.	ppr.	p.	ppr.	p.	ppr.
call	ed ing	pray	ed ing	al low	ed ing
turn	ed ing	cloy	ed ing	a void	ed ing
burn	ed ing	jest	ed ing	em ploy	ed ing
plow	ed ing	a bound	ed ing	pur loin	ed ing
sow	ed ing	ab scond	ed ing	rep re sent	ed ing
plant	ed ing	al lay	ed ing	an noy	ed ing

2. *Monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel, and other verbs ending in a single consonant after a single vowel and accented on the last syllable, double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, abet, abetted, abetting, abettor.*

p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.
a bet	ted	ting tor	wed	ded	ding	tre pan	ned	ning ner
fret	ted	ting ter	bar	red	ring	de fer	red	ring
man	ned	ning	ex pel	led	ling ler	ab hor	red	ring rer
plan	ned	ning ner	re bel	led	ling ler	in cur	red	ring

3. *Verbs having a digraph, diphthong, or long vowel sound before the last consonant, do not double that consonant.*

p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.
seal	ed ing	er	claim	ed ing	er	re coll	ed ing	
heal	ed ing	er	cool	ed ing	er	ve near	ed ing	
oil	ed ing	er	ap pear	ed ing	er	a vail	ed ing	
hall	ed ing	er	re peat	ed ing	er	re strain	ed ing	er

4. *Verbs ending in two consonants, do not double the last.*

p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.	p.	ppr.	a.
gild	ed ing	er	dress	ed ing	er	re sist	ed ing	er
long	ed ing	er	paint	ed ing	er	con vert	ed ing	er
watch	ed ing	er	charm	ed ing	er	dis turb	ed ing	er

5. *Verbs ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the last consonant or syllable not being accented, ought not to double the last consonant in the derivatives.*

p.	ppr.	p.	ppr.	p.	ppr.
bi as	ed ing	lev el	ed ing	grav el	ed ing
bev el	ed ing	coun sel	ed ing	grov el	ed ing
can cel	ed ing	cud gel	ed ing	par al lel	ed ing
car ol	ed ing	driv el	ed ing	jew el	ed ing
cav il	ed ing	du el	ed ing	kern el	ed ing
chan nel	ed ing	e qual	ed ing	la bel	ed ing

lev el	ed	ing	ri val	ed	ing	mod el	ed	ing
li bel	ed	ing	row el	ed	ing	wag on	ed	ing
mar shal	ed	ing	shov el	ed	ing	clos et	ed	ing
par cel	ed	ing	shriv el	ed	ing	riv et	ed	ing
pen cil	ed	ing	tram mel	ed	ing	lim it	ed	ing
pom mel	ed	ing	trav el	ed	ing	ben e fit	ed	ing
quar rel	ed	ing	tun nel	ed	ing	prof it	ed	ing
rev el	ed	ing	wor ship	ed	ing	buf fet	ed	ing

6. *The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as, cavalier, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as, libelous, marvelous.*

7. *When verbs end in e after d and t, the final e in the past tense and participle of the perfect tense, unites with d and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before ing. Thus, abate, abated, abating.*

ab di cate	d	ing	de grade	d	ing	cor rode	d	ing
ded i cate	d	ing	suf fo cate	d	ing	de lude	d	ing
med i tate	d	ing	ed u cate	d	ing	in trude	d	ing
im pre cate	d	ing	in vade	d	ing	ex plode	d	ing
vin di cate	d	ing	con cede	d	ing	de ride	d	ing

8. *In verbs ending in e after any other consonant than d and t, the past tense is formed by the addition of d, and this letter with the final e may form a distinct syllable; but usually the e is not sounded. Thus abridged, is pronounced abridjd; abased, abâste. Before ing, e is dropped.*

a base	d	ing	pro nounce	d	ing	crit i cise	d	ing
a bridge	d	ing	man age	d	ing	em bez zle	d	ing
con fine	d	ing	re joice	d	ing	dis o blige	d	ing
com pose	d	ing	cat e chise	d	ing	dis fig ure	d	ing
re fuse	d	ing	com pro mise	d	ing	un der val ue	d	ing

Note. Although ed in the past tense and participle is thus blended with the last syllable of the verb, yet when a noun is formed by adding ness to such participles, the ed becomes a distinct syllable. Thus blessed may be pronounced in one syllable; but bless-ed-ness must be in three.

9. *Verbs ending in ay, oy, ow, ew, and ey, have regular derivatives in ed and ing.*

ar ray	ed	ing	al loy	ed	ing	re new	ed	ing
al lay	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing	con vey	ed	ing
pray	ed	ing	de stroy	ed	ing	fol low	ed	ing
stray	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing	be stow	ed	ing
de lay	ed	ing	en dow	ed	ing	con voy	ed	ing

But a few monosyllables, as pay, say, and lay, change y into i, as paid, said, laid.

10. *Verbs ending in y, change y into i in the past tense and participle of the perfect, but retain it in the participle of the present tense.*

cry	cried	cry ing	dry	dried	dry ing
de fy	de fied	de fy ing	car ry	car ried	car ry ing
ed i fy	ed i fied	ed i fy ing	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing

11. Verbs ending in *y* change this letter to *i* in the second and third persons, and in the word denoting the agent. Thus:

	<i>Solemn Style.</i>		<i>Familiar Style.</i>	<i>Agent.</i>
I cry	thou criest	he crieth	he cries	crier
I try	thou triest	he trieth	he tries	trier

Past tense.

I cried	thou criedst	he	we	ye	they	cried
I tried	thou triedst	he	we	ye	they	tried

12. Verbs ending in *ie* change *ie* into *y* when the termination *ing* of the present participle is added, as *die*, *dying*, *lie*, *lying*.

The past tense, and participle of the present, are regular.

died	lied	tied	hied	vied
------	------	------	------	------

Formation of the plural number of nouns.

13. The regular plural of nouns is formed by the addition of *s* to the singular, which letter unites with most consonants in the same syllable, but sounds like *z* after all the consonants except the aspirates *f*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *k*, or *c* with the sound of *k*.

<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>	<i>sing.</i>	<i>plu.</i>
slab	slabs	roll	rolls	strait	straits
lad	lads	ham	hams	post	posts
chief	chiefs	chain	chains	port	ports
bag	bags	crop	crops	sight	sights
back	backs	tear	tears	sign	signs

- a. When the noun ends in *e*, if *s* will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it does not form an additional syllable.

bride	brides	knave	knaves	bone	bones
blade	blades	date	dates	cake	cakes
smile	smiles	note	notes	flame	flames

- b. If *s* will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with *e*, and forms an additional syllable.

grace	gra ces	maze	ma zes	pledge	pledg es
spice	spl ces	fleece	flee ces	stage	sta ges

14. When nouns end in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, and *x*, the plural is formed by the addition of *es*.

church	churches	bush	bushes	dress	dresses
peach	peaches	glass	glasses	fox	foxes

15. Nouns ending in *y* after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of *y* into *i*, and the addition of *es*; the termination *ies* being pronounced *ize*, in monosyllables, and *iz* in most other words.

fly	flies	du ty	du ties	fu ry	fu ries
cry	cries	glo ry	glo ries	ber ry	ber ries
sky	skies	ru by	ru bies	mer cy	mer cies
clit y	clit ies	la dy	la dies	va can cy	va can cies

16. *Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.*

day	days	val ley	val leys	boy	boys
way	ways	mon ey	mon eys	bow	bows
bay	bays	at tor ney	at tor neys	vow	vows
de lay	de lays	sur vey	sur veys	clew	clews

17. *Nouns ending in a vowel take s or es.*

sea	seas	hoe	hoes	woe	woes	pie	pies
-----	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----	------

18. *When the singular ends in f, the plural is usually formed by changing f into v, with es.*

life	lives	loaf	loaves	calf	calves
wife	wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife	knives	shelf	shelves	sheaf	sheaves
beef	beeves	wharf	wharves	thief	thieves

Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.

ⁿ	^a	ⁿ	^a	ⁿ	^a	ⁿ	^a
bulk	y	silk	y	pith	y	rain	y
flesh	y	milk	y	meal	y	hill	y

Some nouns when they take y, lose e final.

flake	flaky	scale	scaly	stone	stony
plume	plumy	smoke	smoky	bone	bony

Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.

ⁿ	^a	ⁿ	^a	ⁿ	^a	ⁿ	^a
friend	ly	love	ly	man	ly	earth	ly
home	ly	time	ly	cost	ly	lord	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives in y, by changing y into i and taking ness.

^a	ⁿ	^a	ⁿ	^a	ⁿ	^a	ⁿ
hap py	i ness	la zy	i ness	drow sy	i ness	sha dy	i ness
loft y	i ness	emp ty	i ness	diz zy	i ness	chil ly	i ness

Adverbs formed from adjectives in y, by a change of y into i, and the addition of ly.

^a	^{ad}	^a	^{ad}	^a	^{ad}	^a	^{ad}
craft y	ily	luck y	ily	loft y	ily	gloom y	ily

Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.

^a	^{ad}	^a	^{ad}	^a	^{ad}
fer vent	ly	brill iant	ly	em i nent	ly
pa tient	ly	op u lent	ly	per ma nent	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives by adding ness.

^a	ⁿ	^a	ⁿ	^a	ⁿ
au da cious	ness	of fi cious	ness	ra pa cious	ness
ca pa cious	ness	li cen tious	ness	in ge ni ous	ness

Adjectives formed from nouns by less, adverbs by ly, and nouns by ness.

bound	less	ly	ness	blame	less	ly	ness
fear	less	ly	ness	need	less	ly	ness
hope	less	ly	ness	faith	less	ly	ness

Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, from which adverbs are formed by ly, and nouns by ness.

n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n
art	ful	ly	ness	pain	ful	ly	ness	skill	ful	ly	ness
care	ful	ly	ness	grace	ful	ly	ness	peace	ful	ly	ness

The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.

art ist form a list loy al ist or gan ist du el ist hu mor ist

In some words, y is changed into i.

zo ol o gy zo ol o gist or ni thol o gy or ni thol o gist

The prefix ante denotes before.

date ante-date chamber ante-chamber diluvian ante-diluvian
past ante-past penult ante-penult nuptial ante-nuptial

The prefix anti usually denotes opposition or against.

Christ anti-christ Christian anti-christian febrile anti-febrile

Be, a prefix, generally denotes intensity; sometimes to make, as becalm, befoul.

daub be-daub dew be-dew friend be-friend labor be-labor
numb be-numb moan be-moan speak be-speak sprinkle be-sprinkle

The prefix con, or co, denotes with or against; con is changed into col before l.

co-equal co-exist co-habit con-form
co-eval co-extend con-firm con-join

The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.

balance counter-balance act counter-act evidence counter-evidence
plead counter-plead work counter-work part counter-part

The prefix de denotes down from; sometimes it gives a negative sense.

base de-base bar de-bar compose de-compose cry de-cry
form de-form fame de-fame face de-face garnish de-garnish

Dis denotes separation, departure; hence gives to words a negative sense.

able dis-able agree dis-agree allow dis-allow belief dis-belief
credit dis-credit esteem dis-esteem grace dis-grace honor dis-honor

Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.

bode fore-bode father fore-father know fore-know noon fore-noon
tell fore-tell taste fore-taste warn fore-warn run fore-run

In, which is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, denotes in, on, upon, or against; it gives to adjectives a negative sense, as, infirm; sometimes it is intensive; sometimes it denotes to make; as, bank, im-bank; brown, imbrown; bitter, imbitter.

In the following, it gives a negative sense.

material im-material moderate im-moderate mutable im-mutable

pure	im-pure	active	in-active	applicable	in-applicable
articulate	in-articulate	attention	in-attention	cautious	in-cautious
defensible	in-defensible	discreet	in-discreet	distinct	in-distinct
religious	ir-religious	reverent	ir-reverent	revocable	ir-revocable

Non is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.

appearance	non-appearance	compliance	non-compliance
conformist	non-conformist	resident	non-resident

Out, as a prefix, denotes beyond, longer than, or more than.

leap out-leap	live out-live	venom out-venom	weigh out-weigh
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Over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

balance	over-balance	bold	over-bold	burden	over-burden
charge	over-charge	drive	over-drive	feed	over-feed
flow	over-flow	load	over-load	pay	over-pay

Trans, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.

plant	trans-plant	Atlantic	trans-atlantic
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Pre, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.

caution	pre-caution	determine	pre-determine	eminent	pre-eminent
mature	pre-mature	occupy	pre-occupy	suppose	pre-suppose
conceive	pre-conceive	concert	pre-concert	exist	pre-exist

Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

assert	re-assert	assure	re-assure	bound	re-bound
dissolve	re-dissolve	embark	re-embark	enter	re-enter
assume	re-assume	capture	re-capture	collect	re-collect
commence	re-commence	conquer	re-conquer	examine	re-examine
export	re-export	pay	re-pay	people	re-people

Un, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.

abashed	un-abashed	abated	un-abated	abolished	un-abolished
acceptable	un-acceptable	adjusted	un-adjusted	attainable	un-attainable
biased	un-biased	conscious	un-conscious	equaled	un-equalled
graceful	un-graceful	lawful	un-lawful	supported	un-supported

Super, *supra*, and *sur*, denote above, beyond, or excess.

abound	super-abound	eminent	super-eminent
mundane	supra-mundane	charge	sur-charge

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance, or without method.
 Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.
 The most necessary part of learning is to unlearn our errors.
 Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.
 Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; others praise
 virtue, who do not practice it.
 The path of duty is always the path of safety.
 Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious
 in reporting it.

OF NUMBERS.

FIGURES.	LETTERS.	NAMES.	NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.
1	I	one	first
2	II	two	second
3	III	three	third
4	IV	four	fourth
5	V	five	fifth
6	VI	six	sixth
7	VII	seven	seventh
8	VIII	eight	eighth
9	IX	nine	ninth
10	X	ten	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	one thousandth
1829	MDCCCXXIX	one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine	

$\frac{1}{2}$ one half.

1-1

$\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth.

1-11111

$\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.

1-111111111

$\frac{1}{3}$ one third.

1-11

$\frac{1}{7}$ one seventh.

1-1111111

$\frac{2}{5}$ two fifths.

11-111

$\frac{1}{4}$ one fourth.

1-111

$\frac{1}{8}$ one eighth.

1-11111111

$\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths.

1111-1

$\frac{1}{5}$ one fifth.

1-1111

$\frac{1}{9}$ one ninth.

1-111111111

$\frac{9}{10}$ nine tenths.

111111111-1

WORDS AND PHRASES FROM FOREIGN LANGUAGES, FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN ENGLISH BOOKS, RENDERED INTO ENGLISH.

L. stands for Latin, F. for French, S. for Spanish.

Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.

Ad finem, L. to the end.

Ad hominem, L. to the man.

Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.

Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.

Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.

Ad valorem, L. according to the value.

Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.

A mensa et thoro, L. from bed and board.

Anglice, L. according to the English manner.

Avalanche, F. a snow-slip; a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.

Auto da fé, S. act of faith; a sentence of the Inquisition for the punishment of heresy.

Beau monde, F. the gay world.

Bona fide, L. in good faith.

Bon mot, F. a witty repartee.

Cap-à-pie, F. from head to foot.

Caput mortuum, L. the dead head; the worthless remains.

Carte blanche, F. blank paper; permission without restraint.

Chef d'œuvre, F. a master-piece.

Comme il faut, F. as it should be.

Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.

Coup de main, F. sudden enterprise or effort.

Dernier ressort, F. the last resort.

Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my right.

Ennui, F. weariness, lassitude.

E pluribus unum, L. one out of, or composed of, many. [*The motto of the United States.*]

Ex, L. out; as, ex-minister, a minister out of office.

Excelsior, L. more elevated. [*The motto of the State of New York.*]

Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.

Ex parte, L. on one side only.

Ex post facto, L. after the deed is done.

Extempore, L. without premeditation.

Fac simile, L. a close imitation.

Fille de chambre, F. a chamber-maid.

Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.

Gens d'armes, F. armed police.

Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body. [*A writ for delivering a person from prison.*]

Hic jacet, L. here lies.

Honi soit qui mal y pense, F. shame be to him that evil thinks.

Hôtel dieu, F. a hospital.

Impromptu, L. without previous study.

In statu quo, L. in the former state.

In toto, L. in the whole.

Ipsæ dixit, L. he said.

Ipsa facta, L. in fact.

Jet-d'eau, F. a waterspout.

Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.

Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation; as, an eye for an eye, etc.

Litteratim, L. letter for letter.

Locum tenens, L. a substitute.

Magna Charta, L. the great charter.

Maximum, L. the greatest.

Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.

Minimum, L. the smallest.

Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.

Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass.

Nem. con., or *nem. dis.*, L. no one dissenting; unanimously.

Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.

Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.

Nom de plume, F. a literary title.

Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind.

Par nobilis fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers.

Pater patriæ, L. the father of his country.

Per annum, L. by the year.

Per diem, L. by the day.

Per cent, L. by the hundred.

Per contra, L. contrariwise.

Per se, L. by itself considered.

Prima facie, L. at the first view.

Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion.

Pro bono publico, L. for the public good.

Pro et con., L. for and against.

Pro patria, L. for my country.

Pro tempore, L. for the time.
Pro re nata, L. as occasion requires; for a special emergency.
Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and feet, with all the might.
Quantum, L. how much.
Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.
Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them sustains them.
Quid nunc, L. a newsmonger.
Res infecta, L. the thing not done.
Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies
Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indifference.
Sans souci, F. free and easy; without care.
Secundum artem, L. according to art.
Sic transt gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.
Sine die, L. without a day specified.

Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing can not be done.
Sot disant, F. self-styled.
Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
Sub judice, L. under consideration.
Sub rosa, L. under the rose, or privately. [good.
Summum bonum, L. the chief
Toties quoties, L. as often as.
Toto celo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
Vade mecum, L. (lit. *go with me*); a convenient companion; a handbook.
Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Versus, L. against.
Via, L. by the way of.
Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
Viva voce, L. with the voice.

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

<i>Ans.</i> Answer.	<i>Capt.</i> Captain.	<i>D. V.</i> Deo volente, God willing.
<i>A. A. S.</i> Fellow of the American Academy.	<i>Chap.</i> Chapter.	<i>E.</i> East.
<i>A. B.</i> Bachelor of Arts.	<i>Col.</i> Colonel.	<i>Ed.</i> Edition, Editor.
<i>Abp.</i> Archbishop.	<i>Co.</i> Company.	<i>E. & O. E.</i> Errors and omissions excepted.
<i>Acct.</i> Account.	<i>Com.</i> Commissioner, Commodore.	<i>e. g.</i> for example.
<i>A. D.</i> Anno Domini, the year of our Lord.	<i>Cr.</i> Credit.	<i>Eng.</i> England, English.
<i>Adm.</i> Admiral.	<i>Cwt.</i> Hundred weight.	<i>Esq.</i> Esquire. [forth.
<i>Admr.</i> Administrator.	<i>Conn. or Ct.</i> Connecticut.	<i>Etc.</i> et cætera; and so
<i>Admx.</i> Administratrix.	<i>C. S.</i> Keeper of the Seal.	<i>Ex.</i> Example.
<i>Ala.</i> Alabama.	<i>Cl.</i> Clerk, Clergyman.	<i>Exec.</i> Executor.
<i>A. M.</i> Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world.	<i>Colo.</i> Colorado.	<i>Execx.</i> Executrix.
<i>Apr.</i> April.	<i>Cong.</i> Congress.	<i>Feb.</i> February.
<i>Ariz.</i> Arizona Ter.	<i>Cons.</i> Constable.	<i>Fla.</i> Florida.
<i>Ark.</i> Arkansas.	<i>Cts.</i> Cents.	<i>Fr.</i> France, French, Frances.
<i>Atty.</i> Attorney.	<i>Dak.</i> Dakota Ter.	<i>F. R. S.</i> Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.]
<i>Aug.</i> August.	<i>D. C.</i> District of Columbia.	<i>Gen.</i> General.
<i>Bart.</i> Baronet.	<i>D. D.</i> Doctor of Divinity.	<i>Gent.</i> Gentleman.
<i>B. C.</i> Before Christ.	<i>Dea.</i> Deacon.	<i>Geo.</i> George.
<i>B. D.</i> Bachelor of Divinity.	<i>Dec.</i> December.	<i>Ga. or Geo.</i> Georgia.
<i>Bbl.</i> Barrel; <i>bbls.</i> barrels.	<i>Del.</i> Delaware.	<i>Gov.</i> Governor.
<i>Cal.</i> California.	<i>Dept.</i> Deputy.	<i>Hon.</i> Honorable.
<i>C. Centum</i> , a hundred.	<i>do.</i> Ditto, the same.	<i>Hund.</i> Hundred.
	<i>Dr.</i> Doctor, or Debtor.	<i>H. B. M.</i> His or Her Britannic Majesty.

<i>Hhd.</i> Hogshead.	<i>Mo.</i> Missouri.	<i>Regr.</i> Register.
<i>Ibid.</i> In the same place.	<i>Mont.</i> Montana Ter.	<i>Rep.</i> Representative.
<i>Ida.</i> Idaho Ter.	<i>MS.</i> Manuscript.	<i>Rev.</i> Reverend.
<i>i. e.</i> that is [id est].	<i>MSS.</i> Manuscripts.	<i>Rt. Hon.</i> Right Honor-
<i>id.</i> the same.	<i>Mrs.</i> Mistress.	able.
<i>Ill.</i> Illinois.	<i>N.</i> North.	<i>R. I.</i> Rhode Island.
<i>Ind.</i> Indiana.	<i>N. B.</i> Take notice.	<i>S. South, Shilling.</i>
<i>Ind. Ter.</i> Indian Ter.	<i>N. C.</i> North Carolina.	<i>S. C.</i> South Carolina.
<i>Inst.</i> Instant.	<i>Nebr.</i> Nebraska.	<i>St.</i> Saint.
<i>Ia.</i> Iowa.	<i>Nev.</i> Nevada.	<i>Sect.</i> Section.
<i>Ir.</i> Ireland, Irish.	<i>N. Mex.</i> New Mexico.	<i>Sen.</i> Senator, Senior.
<i>Jan.</i> January.	<i>N. H.</i> New Hampshire.	<i>Sept.</i> September.
<i>Jas.</i> James.	<i>N. J.</i> New Jersey.	<i>Servt.</i> Servant.
<i>Jac.</i> Jacob.	<i>No.</i> Number.	<i>S. T. P.</i> Professor of
<i>Josh.</i> Joshua.	<i>Nov.</i> November.	Sacred Theology.
<i>Jun. or Jr.</i> Junior.	<i>N. S.</i> New Style.	<i>S. T. D.</i> Doctor of Di-
<i>K.</i> King.	<i>N. Y.</i> New York.	vinity.
<i>Kans.</i> Kansas.	<i>O.</i> Ohio.	<i>ss.</i> to wit, namely.
<i>Ky. or Ken.</i> Kentucky.	<i>Obt.</i> Obedient.	<i>Sur.</i> Surgeon.
<i>Kt.</i> Knight.	<i>Oct.</i> October.	<i>Tenn.</i> Tennessee.
<i>L. or Ld.</i> Lord or Lady.	<i>Oreg.</i> Oregon.	<i>Ter.</i> Territory.
<i>La. or Lou.</i> Louisiana.	<i>O. S.</i> Old Style.	<i>Tex.</i> Texas.
<i>Lieut.</i> Lieutenant.	<i>Parl.</i> Parliament.	<i>Theo.</i> Theophilus.
<i>Lord.</i> London.	<i>Pa. or Penn.</i> Pennsyl-	<i>Thos.</i> Thomas.
<i>Lon.</i> Longitude.	vania.	<i>Ult.</i> the last, or the last
<i>Ldp.</i> Lordship.	<i>per, by; as, per yard,</i>	month.
<i>Lat.</i> Latitude.	by the yard.	<i>U. S.</i> United States.
<i>LL.D.</i> Doctor of Laws.	<i>Per cent.</i> By the hun-	<i>U. S. A.</i> United States
<i>lbs.</i> Pounds.	dred.	of America.
<i>L. S.</i> Place of the Seal.	<i>Pet.</i> Peter.	<i>V. (vide),</i> See.
<i>M. Marquis, Meridian.</i>	<i>Phil.</i> Philip.	<i>Va.</i> Virginia.
<i>Maj.</i> Major.	<i>P. M.</i> Post Master, Af-	<i>viz.</i> to wit, namely.
<i>Mass.</i> Massachusetts.	ternoon.	<i>Vt.</i> Vermont.
<i>Matt.</i> Matthew.	<i>P. O.</i> Post Office.	<i>Wash.</i> Washington
<i>Mch.</i> March.	<i>P. S.</i> Postscript.	Ter.
<i>M. D.</i> Doctor of Medi-	<i>Ps.</i> Psalm.	<i>Wis.</i> Wisconsin.
cine.	<i>Pres.</i> President.	<i>Wt.</i> Weight.
<i>Md.</i> Maryland.	<i>Prof.</i> Professor.	<i>Wm.</i> William.
<i>Ms.</i> Maine.	<i>Q.</i> Question, Queen.	<i>W. Va.</i> West Virginia.
<i>Mich.</i> Michigan.	<i>q. d. (quasi dicat),</i> as if	<i>Wyo.</i> Wyoming Terri-
<i>Mr.</i> Mister, Sir.	he should say.	tory.
<i>Messrs.</i> Gentlemen,	<i>q. l. (quantum libet),</i> as	<i>Yd.</i> Yard.
Sirs.	much as you please.	<i>& (et).</i> And.
<i>Minn.</i> Minnesota.	<i>q. s. (quantum sufficit),</i>	<i>&c. (= etc.)</i> And so
<i>Miss.</i> Mississippi.	a sufficient quantity.	forth.

PUNCTUATION.

The *comma* (,) indicates a short pause. The *semicolon* (;) indicates a pause somewhat longer than that of a comma; the *colon* (:) a still longer pause; and the *period* (.) indicates the longest pause. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

The *interrogation point* (?) denotes that a question is asked, as, *What do you see?*

An *exclamation point* (!) denotes wonder, grief, or other emotion.

A *parenthesis* () includes words not closely connected with the other words of the sentence.

Brackets or hooks [] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash (—) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires a pause, but of no definite length.

A caret (^) shows the omission of a word or letter, which is placed ^{the} above the line, the caret being put below, thus, *give me book.*

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, *lov'd, tho't.*

A quotation is indicated by these points " " placed at the beginning and end of the passage.

The index (☞) points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph (¶) denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk (*), the dagger (†), and other marks (‡, §, ||), and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

The diæresis (¨) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

CAPITAL LETTERS.

A CAPITAL letter should be used at the *beginning* of a sentence. It should begin all proper *names of persons, cities, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, &c.* It should begin *every line of poetry, a quotation*, and often an important word.

The name or appellation of *God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah, &c.*, should begin with a capital.

The pronoun *I* and interjection *O* are always in capitals.

No. 151.—C L I.

THE LETTER **q** IS EQUIVALENT TO **k**. THE **u** FOLLOWING, AND NOT ITALICIZED, HAS THE SOUND OF **w**; ITALICIZED **u** IS SILENT.

ăq'ue duet	in ĩq'ui toŭs	lĥq'uid âte
ăq uĩ line	lĥq'uid	liq uid ā'tion
an tĥq'ui ty	lĥq uor	ob lĥq'ui ty
ěq'ui ty	lĥq ue fŷ	u bĥq ui ty
ěq ui ta ble	liq ue făe'tion	pĥq'uant
ěq ui ta bly	lĥq'ue fĩ a ble	rěq ui gĩte
in ĩq'ui ty	lĥq ue fŷ ing	req ui ŝĩ'tion

IN THE FOLLOWING WORDS, **t** IS NOT SOUNDED.

chās ten	glis'ten	moist'en
hās ten	făst'en	ôft'en
ehrīs ten	lĥst'en	sôft'en

BAR, LAST, GARE, FALL, WHAT; HER, PREY, THERE; GUT; HERD, MARINE; LINK;

HI AND IE WITH THE SOUND OF E LONG.

The letters *ei* and *ie* occur in several words with the same sound, that of long *e*, but persons are often at a loss to recollect which of these letters stands first. I have therefore arranged the principal words of these classes in two distinct tables, that pupils may commit them to memory, so that the order may be made as familiar as letters of the alphabet.

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER *e* STANDS BEFORE *i*.

cēil	dissēize	reçēive
cēiling	ēither	reçēipt
eonçēit	invēigle	sēignior
eonçēive	lēisure	sēine
deçēit	nēither	sēize
deçēive	obēisance	sēizin
perçēive	obēisant	sēizūre

WORDS IN WHICH THE LETTER *i* STANDS BEFORE *e*.

achiève	liēf	reliève
griève	liège	retriève
grievance	liēn	shiēld
grievous	miēn	shiēling
aggriève	niēce	shriēk
beliēf	piēce	siēge
beliève	piēr	thiēf
briēf	piērce	thiève
chiēf	priēst	tiēr
fiēf	reliēf	tiērce
fiēld	reliève	wiēld
fiēnd	repriève	yiēld
brigadiēr	bombardiēr	finançiēr
breviēr	grenadiēr	eavaliēr
fiērce	cannoniēr	chevaliēr

MOVA, SÓN, WOLF, FÓOT, MŌON, ŌE; MŪLE, PŪLL; MŪST; e=k; é=j; ē=z; ō=ol.

No. 152.—CLII. WORDS DIFFICULT TO SPELL.

(1)	bū'reau (-rō)	eroup
a bey'ance	ealk (<i>kawlk</i>)	eruiſe
a çērb'i ty	ea priçe'	erūmb
āehe (<i>āk</i>)	ea rouge'	erȳpt
ae quī ēsçe'	ea tās'tro phe	euck' ōo
ā'er o naut	eau'eus	eū'po lá
āg'ile	ehā'os (<i>kā'-</i>)	de fi'cient
ālms	(3)	dēm'a gögue
ām a teur'	chärge'a ble	dī'a lögue
ām'e thȳst	ehī mē'rá	dīl'i gence
ān'a lȳze	çhīv'al ry	dis guiſe'
ān'o dȳne	ehȳle (<i>kīl</i>)	dī shēv'el
ān'swer	ehȳme (<i>kīm</i>)	dōm'i çile
a nōn'ȳ moūs	çie'a triçe	dough'ty
an tique'	elique (<i>kleeck</i>)	draught (<i>draft</i>)
āq'ue duet	eō'eōa (<i>kō'kō</i>)	(5)
āreh ān'gel	eōl'lēague	dȳs'en tēr y
a skew'	eol lō'quī al	dȳs pēp'sy
āv oir du pois'	eōmb (<i>kōm</i>)	ēa'gle
āȳe (<i>āi</i>)	eōm'plai ſănçe	ef fer vēsçe'
(2)	eōn'duīt (<i>-dīt</i>)	e lec trī'cian
ban dān'ā	eon dīgn'	ēl'e phant
básque (<i>bāsk</i>)	eon va lēsçe'	en çȳ elo pē'diā
bāss'-vī ol	eon vey'	en frān'chīse
ba zāar'	eorps (<i>kōr</i>)	e quēs'tri an
bēa'eon	eoun'ter feīt	ēr y sīp'e las
beaux (<i>bōs</i>)	egu'rī er	ēs'pi on āge
bīs'euīt (<i>-kīt</i>)	eoûrt'e sy	ex eru'ci āte
bōr'ough	eoûrte' sy	ex haust'
bō'gom	(4)	fa tigue'
bruiſe (<i>broos</i>)	eoūs'in	fie tī'tioūs
bou'doir (<i>-dōôr</i>)	eōx'eōmb	flāunt

BIR, LAST, GARE, FALL, WHAT; HIR, PREY, THREE; OUT; HIRD, MARINE; LURE;

flo rēs' çence	hērb' age	līe' o rīçe
for bāde'	hī e ro glŷph'ie	lieū tēn' ant
fōr' eign er	hōax	lī tīg' ioūs
(6)	hōugh (<i>hōk</i>)	lōath' some
frān' chīse	how' itz er	lūnch' eon (-un)
frīe as see'	hōs' tler	lūs' cioūs
fūr' lōugh	hŷ' a çinth	lux ū' ri ançe
gāy' e ty	hŷ ē' nā	lŷn x
gāuge	hŷ pēr' bo lā	ma çhīne'
ga zēlle'	īce' bērg	Ma dēi' rā
ghāst' ly	īeh neū' mon	ma gī' cian
ghōst (<i>gōst</i>)	(8)	mal fēa' sançe
ghoul (<i>gool</i>)	īeh thy ōl' o gy	ma lī' cioūs
gī rāffe'	ī' çī ele	ma līgn'
glā' çīer (-seer)	ī' dŷl	mān' a ele
gnārled	īm' be çīle	man eū' ver
gō' pher	in dīg' e noūs	ma ny (<i>mēn' y</i>)
gōr' geoūs (-jus)	in gēn' ioūs (-yus)	mār' riage
gour' mänd	in trīgu' er	(10)
grānd' eūr	ī' o dīde	mēa' sleş
gro tēsque'	ī rās' çī ble	mē' dī ō ere
guār an tee'	jās' mīne	mēr' ean tīle
guār' an ty	jēop' ard y	me rī' no
gūd' geon (-jun)	jāve' lin	mēt amōr' phose
(7)	joūr' ney	mī ās' mā
guil' lo tīne	ju dī' cioūs	mī lī' tiā
guīn' ea (<i>gīn' e</i>)	jūi' çy	mīll' ion āire
guīse (<i>gis</i>)	ka leī' do seōpe	mīs' chīef
gŷp' sy	kān ga rōō'	mīs' sion a ry
heārth	kñick' knack	moi' e ty
hēif' er	lāb' ŷ rinth	mōn' eyş
hēir' lōom (<i>ār' -</i>)	(9)	mōn' eyed (-īā)
hēm' i sphēre	lār' ŷn x	mōrt' gāge

мѢРА, СОН, ВОЛѢ, РѢШЕ, МѢЩЕ, ОД; БѢЛѢ, ПѢЛѢ; БѢШЕ; Ѣ=К; Ѣ=Ж; Ѣ=З; Ѣ=Ш.

môr' tise	phÿs' ic	seal' lop
mus tâche'	phÿs' i ôg' no my	seâr la tî' ná
mÿs' çle (-s)	phÿ sique'	sçim' i ter
mu sî' cian	pî âz' zâ	sçis' sors
mus qui' to (-kê-)	pict ûr êsque'	seoûrge
(11)	pîg' eon	seru toire' (-tiôôr')
năph' thâ	pôm' açe	sçÿthe
ne gô' ti âte	pôr' phÿ ry	sên' sÿ al (-shÿ-al)
neigh' bor hōod	prâi' rie	shrewd
neû râl' gi â	pre eô' cioÿs	sîl' hou êtte (-êt)
nÿmph	pro dîg' ioÿs	slûiçe
o bêi' sançe	pro fî' cien çy	sôl' dier (-jer)
of fî' cioÿs	(13)	souvé' nîr
ô' gre	prôph' e çy	sôv' er eign
om nî' scient	pûr' lieÿs	spê' ciēs
ô' nÿx	pÿr o tēh' nies	sphē' roid
op tî' cian	quar tette' (-êt)	sphînx
ôr' phan	quay (kê)	stât û êtte' (-êt')
pæ' an	qui' nîne	(15)
păg' eant ry	quoit	stē' re o tÿpe
păn e gÿr' ie	răsp' ber ry	stôm' aeh
păr' a lÿze	rêck' on	sÿ per fî' cial
păr' ox ÿsm	ree on noi' ter	sûr' feît
pā' tri âreh	re erÿit'	tăb leaux' (-lôs')
pe eul' iar	rhăp' so dy	tam bour ine'
(12)	rheÿ' ma tişm	tēh' nie al
pe lisse' (-less')	rhî nōç' e ros	tur quois' (-koiē')
pēo' ple	rhu' bārē	tÿ' phoid
periph' ery (-riç')	rhÿme	û nîque'
per nî' cioÿs	rô' guish	vâl' iant
per suâde'	ru tâ-bă' gâ	va lise'
phâ' e tōn	(14)	vex â' tioÿs
phô' to graph	sâ' ti ate (-shî-ât)	vîl' lain oÿs

BĀR, LĀST, GĀR, FĀLL, WHĀT; HĒR, PRĒY, THĒR; ŌYT; HĒRD, MARĪNE; LIŪK;

vī' ti āte (-shī-āt)

[SPELLLED.]

[PRONOUNCED.]

wēird

āid'-de-eamp

ād' de kōng

wrēs' tle

bay' ou

bi' oo

wrētch' ed

belles-let' tres

bel lēt' tr

yacht (yōt)

bīl' let-doux

bīl' le doo

(16)

blanc-mange'

blo mōnj'

bāe eha nā' li an

brag ga dō' ci o

brag ga dō' shī o

brū nētte' (-nēt')

buoy' an çy

buooj' an çy

çhān de liēr'

çham pāgne'

sham pān'

ea tārreh' (-tār')

clāp' bōard

klāb' bōrd

co quētte' (-kēt')

eaout' chouc

kōo' chook

ero quet' (-kāt')

cārte-blānche'

kärt blānah'

dīs' tieh (-tik)

(18)

eōn' sciēnce

kōn' shens

e clāt' (e klāt')

daguērre' o tȳpe

da gēr' o tip

ēlee mōs' ŷnary

dāh' liā

dāl' yā

é lite' (ā leet')

dé brīs'

dā brē'

en nuī (ōng nuē')

dis çērñ' i ble

die eērñ' i bl

et i quētte' (-kēt')

en cōre'

ōng kōr'

ghēr' kin

mād em oi sēlle'

mād moq sēl'

gŷm nā' si um

mag nē' si ā

mag nē' zhī a

hīe' eough (-kup)

men āg' e rie

men āzh' e rȳ

hō'sier y (hō'zher-)

mīgn on ētte'

mīn yon ēt'

īd i o sŷn' era sy

nau' se āte

naw' she āt

(17)

pen i tēn' tia ry

pēn i tēn' sha rȳ

Ind' ian (-yan)

pōrt mǎn' teau

pōrt mǎn' tō

meer' schaum

ren' dez vōus

rēn' de voo

nau' seoūs (-shus)

rēs' tau rant

rēs' to rant

nēph'ew (nēf' yoo)

rīght' eoūs

rī' chus

phlegm (flēm)

ser' geant

sēr' jent or eēr'-

psŷ ehōl' o gŷ

sūb' tle ty

sūt' l tȳ

queue (kū)

vīgn ētte'

vīn yēt'

rā' ti o (-shī o)

whort' le bēr ry

hwōrt' l bēr rȳ

sǎp o nā' ceoūs

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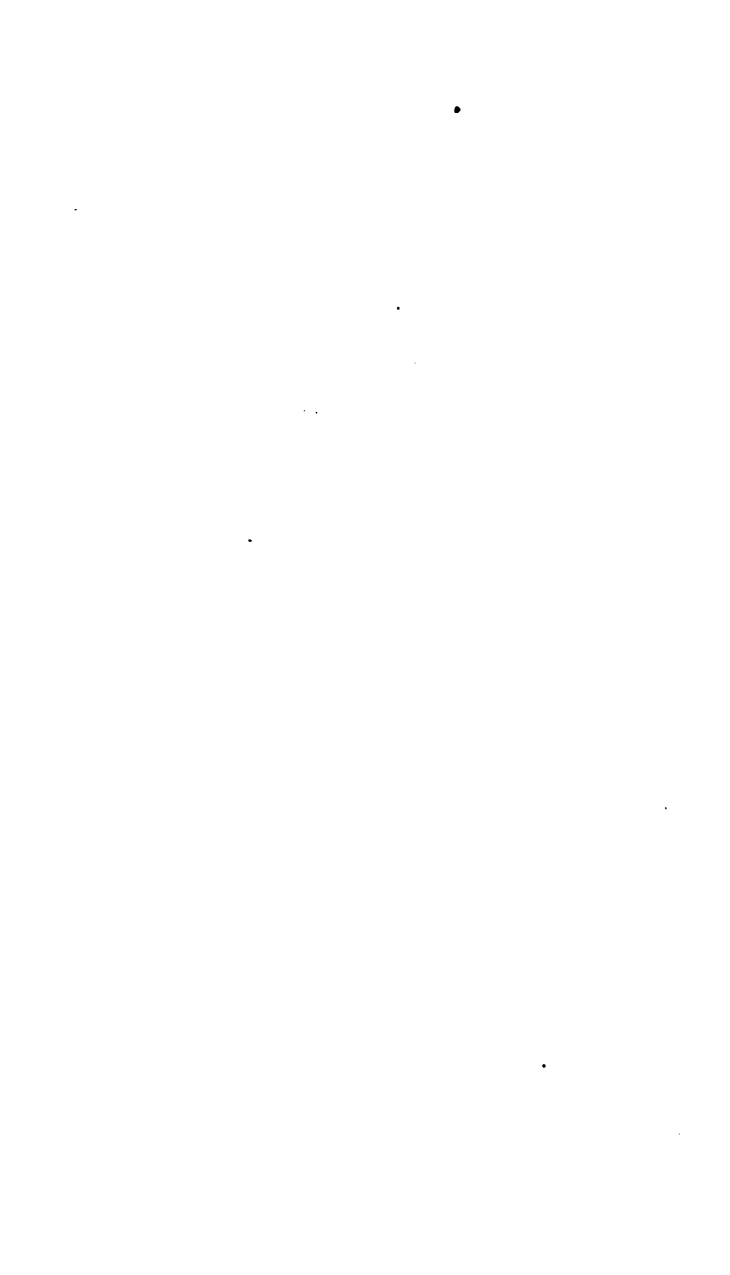
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